

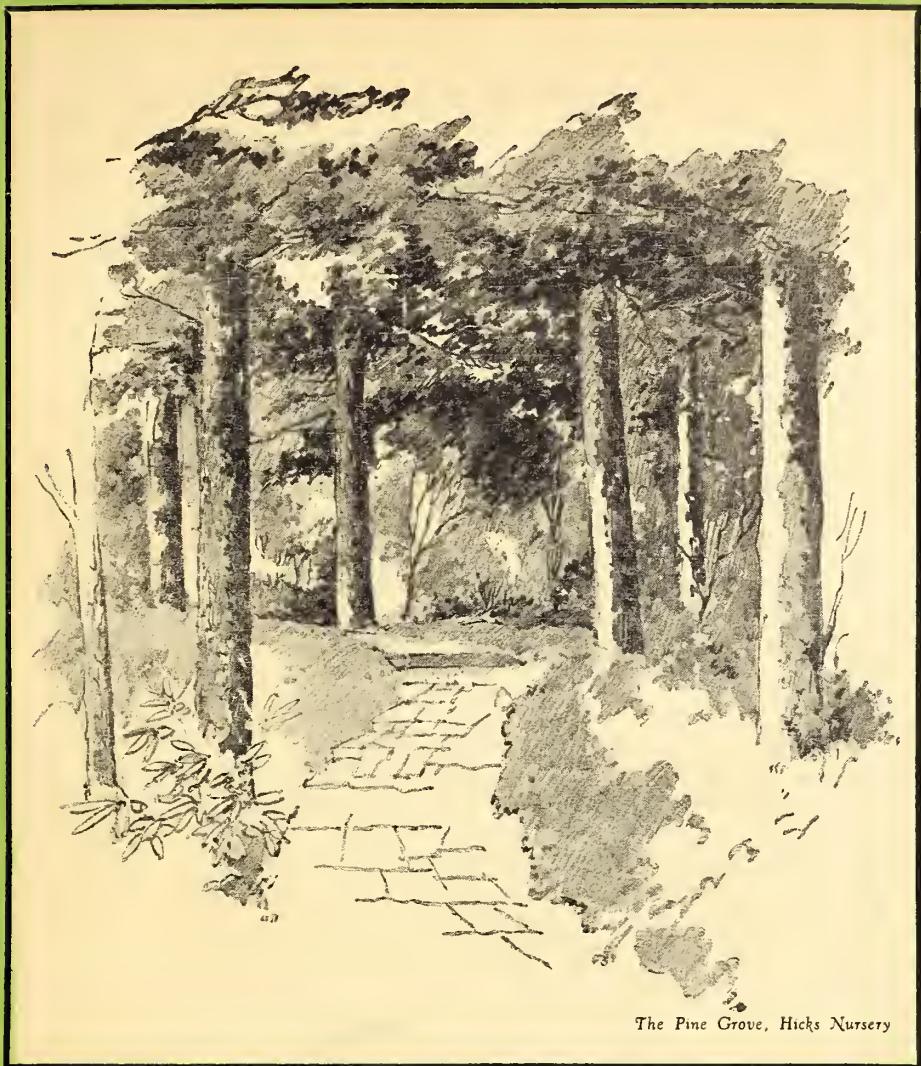
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HOME LANDSCAPES

HICKS NURSERIES

WESTBURY, L.I.

WHY YOU RECEIVE THIS BOOKLET

The object of this booklet is to help the suburban home owners to become interested and acquainted with plants and able to solve their own landscape problems. Every home owner has a desire to develope the greatest amount of beauty at minimum expense and care. A careful study of this booklet will greatly aid you in solving your needs and making the proper selection of plants. We have borne the expense of study and experimenting and are glad to pass the results on to you.

Thanks to Customers

We want to take this opportunity to thank our many customers for their patronage. It has been more than a pleasure to be of service to your needs and many of you have expressed your feelings of our service, and we would be pleased to hear from many more. Hicks Nurseries aim to give absolute satisfaction.

All Stock Not Listed

Owing to limited space, all our stock is not listed in this booklet. We have listed only what we think would best serve your purpose. Should you desire any particular tree or plant not listed, get in touch with us at once. It is possible we may have it in stock or could advise where it may be obtained.

If You Need Help

Do not hesitate to get in touch with us at once. Telephone, write or call. We have a large staff of experts ready to be of service. A

rough sketch with buildings and existing planting located, and dimensions will greatly aid us in helping you. Photographs also will help.

Your Questions

Your questions are probably indexed on Page fifty-six. Also the common and botanical names of all plants listed. Remember our help and advice is free for the asking.

Planting and Care

Our guarantee holds good even if your men plant. It is impossible for us to send men to plant all stock sold. Full planting instructions will be given to insure best results. You will be advised before delivery the size of hole required for planting large trees. No time need be lost in planting upon arrival. Smaller plants can be kept a week or two by firmly covering the roots with moist earth immediately after delivery. The necessary care of newly planted stock is expressed in one word—Water. Give this careful attention.

Prices—Delivery and Packing

The prices in this booklet are for trees and plants dug and loaded at our nursery. Five plants are sold at the ten rate and fifty at the hundred rate. We charge for delivery and planting, also for packing for shipment if considerable labor and material is used. On small shipments such as sent by parcel post no charge is made for packing.

Location of Hicks Nurseries

At Westbury, Long Island, on Jericho Turnpike, between Mineola and Jericho, 22 miles from New York City side of 59th street bridge. Drive out to Jamaica, take Hillsdale avenue to Queens, turn right to turnpike, then directly east to nurseries.

Good train service from Pennsylvania Station, New York City, to Westbury.

Our Guarantee—No Risk to You

See Inside Back Cover



HOME LANDSCAPES 1928

Hicks Nurseries were established in 1853 by Isaac Hicks, the grandfather of Henry Hicks, now head of the firm, and consists of two hundred acres. It is divided into blocks, planted with all kinds of hardy plants and trees, which are easily accessible by ten miles of good roads. The progress and growth of the business is mostly due to the efforts of Mr. Henry Hicks, graduate of Cornell University, class 1892, whose father, the late Edward Hicks, invented most of the tree-moving machinery. Mr. Edwin Costich is the manager.

We cordially invite you to call and take a trip around the Nursery.

HICKS NURSERIES

WESTBURY

LONG ISLAND



Oaks at Friends Meeting House, Westbury, L. I.

A TRIP AROUND THE NURSERY

By Henry Hicks

HICKS NURSERY is a park, botanic garden, arboretum, and landscape of value to study. The two hundred acres you can study without the aid of salesmen. This invitation to visit the Nursery has existed for seventy-five years and we recall no abuse. The ten miles of good roads enables you to drive around through the blocks of trees and flowering plants. If you don't find the name pick a blossom or spray of foliage, in a way that will not damage the plant, and bring to the office for identification. Plants are living things, not standardized merchandise that anybody can buy and sell. You can only get the best by knowledge. You can get best knowledge directly. A nursery is one place, a forest another. The landscape planting in your vicinity will show many mistakes.

A convenient place to start a trip around the nursery would be at the propagating greenhouses. Here baby plants are produced and nursed along until saleable. There are some in pots ready for you to take home and have the fun of seeing grow. Get Mr. Walter Parrish to show you the thousands of azaleas and rhododendrons he is growing for you to paint the landscape with sweeps of color.

Or, another good place to start is over in the flower department where you will find on display all kinds of hardy garden flowers and roses. Mr. Trill will be glad to show you around and answer questions. Your order placed with him will be dug and prepared to take home by the time you get back.

In the grove of evergreens adjoining the flower department, which is seen looking southwest from office parking space, is a rock garden: although not a good example of one. The rocks are too few, too small and not arranged to best aid rock plants. It is a good example of an evergreen enclosure of tall fir, spruce, pine, cypress with undergrowth as rhododendron, dwarf spruce, heather, etc. It is primarily an experimental garden to show how plants can be correctly used. Do you have a place for an evergreen enclosure or rock garden?

Coming in the main entrance you will note

an evergreen hedge surrounding the parking space. It is a black green and dense. Japanese Yew is its name. In 1862 it was introduced from Japan and is the most important foreign evergreen we have. Its landscape uses are numerous—a hedge is one of them.

Continuing west from the parking space are blocks of small evergreens. There is Pfitzer's Juniper which looks like a handful of ostrich plumes tied together and dyed light, blue green. It is a plant that is low and will stay low. You see Japanese Cypress in various shades and texture of foliage. The taller, sharp steeple shaped evergreens of dark green in summer and bronze green in winter are arborvitae. An old favorite for porch tubs and hedges. Going on you see dwarf arborvitae and Greek Junipers of such symmetrical rounded growth that you wonder if they were trimmed that way. The odd looking little blue evergreen with tint of red at tips is Meyer's Juniper, introduced from China in 1914 by Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. One glance over this field of small evergreens will make you want to take some home to touch up your landscape. Why not do just that? You can have lots of fun selecting plants to take home. They will be packed in your car so that it will not be scratched or harmed in any way.



View in Hicks Rock Garden.



Silver Linden on the Jericho Turnpike opposite the office of Hicks Nurseries. For sixty years it has kept good foliage and a perfect elliptical outline. The silver linden keeps its green foliage from two to four weeks after many other trees.



Phlox, Miss Lingard—Looking in from Turnpike you can see many such blocks of perennials. Stop, take some plants home in your car.



Along the Jericho Turnpike you can glimpse a new culture of evergreens, trees set in squares like corn in the hill, cheaply grown with room to grow symmetrical tops and good roots. Stop in and get acquainted with them.



Spirea Van Houttei—A fountain of white in June. How we grow shrubs, acres and acres. Most of them broad and high, not little crowded bunches of pencil size sprouts that take two or three years more.



Come and see the Rhododendrons and Azaleas in bloom in May and June. Take home a hundred or thousand little plants in mid-summer when your enthusiasm is or may be at its height.



You will see hundreds of large lindens, maples and oaks. Select one or two for your lawn.

Over in the western part of the nursery are many varieties of flowering shrubs. There are the old fashioned shrubs our grandmothers used to talk about; golden bell, hydrangea, sweet syringa, spirea, duetzia, weigelia, etc.; also the newer, more rare varieties. See the cotoneasters, most attractive and useful of the new shrubs introduced from China; flowering crab apples which no garden should be without; the rare Japanese enkianthus with red veined bell shaped flowers; daphne viburnum, another recent introduction; kolkwitzia ambilis from China in 1902 which is sure to become one of the most popular flowering shrubs. Everybody can afford shrubs, most of them are seventy-five cents each. A dozen plants will make a great show on any place.

Perhaps large lawn and shade trees are what you are particularly interested in. Hicks Nurseries is noted for its "time saving trees," keep driving or walking and you will see hundreds of them.

For the center of the grove you want straight trees. In Long Island forests the three most abundant trees with these characteristics are tulip trees, pin oaks, and sweet gum. The tulip trees have trunks like an Ionic column. The pin oaks taper like a ship's mast. The beech may be in your mind as a beautiful gray cylin-



Oaks forty to sixty years old at Hicks Nurseries. See machinery invented for successfully moving them.

der. As a boy you took delight in carving your initials in its bark. You will see these trees in various sizes.

Do you envy the possessor of a breezy, sunny clearing in a forest or an old farm field surrounded by tall woods and hedge rows of hickory, cherry, cedar, dogwood or oak? You can have the same on the same scale or on a smaller scale. You can have almost as much quietness and beauty on an acre as on the place of fifty acres you envy.

You see lindens with a distinct type of beauty, full rounded, well headed, and always happy; Norway, Red and Sugar maples which you will probably recognize on sight; Hornbeams for formal hedge and screen planting. Hornbeam hedges make a good all year barrier because it is thick and thorny and the leaves stay russet brown during the winter. Perhaps you did not think big oaks were available. Here you see them, groves, twenty, thirty and some fifty years old. Dignity, strength, color, shade and rustle of fallen leaves. They smile in a drought when other trees, such as poplars, weep. Oaks have tall trunks and strong storm defying branches. For Long Island they are



White Pines—Trees one to ninety years old ready to help develop your landscape.

the best for Home Landscape. Better lay off golf half a day and wander through the blocks. Perhaps you will see a tree just suited for your lawn.

Can I see how large trees are moved? You certainly can. Most every day large trees are being dug and loaded for delivery and it is a very interesting operation to see.

Many beautiful specimens of flowering trees can also be seen, especially dogwood which is a native favorite and may well be the envy of the people of Europe and Japan.

For studying evergreens go across the turnpike into the north nursery. On the way over you will see sheds housing tree-moving apparatus which should prove interesting to stop and inspect. Here you see White pines. We have them in hundreds, some ninety years old. The horizontal lights and shadows are characteristic of the species which is the noblest conifer of northeastern America, ranking with the white oak, tulip, elm and ash. It is the best

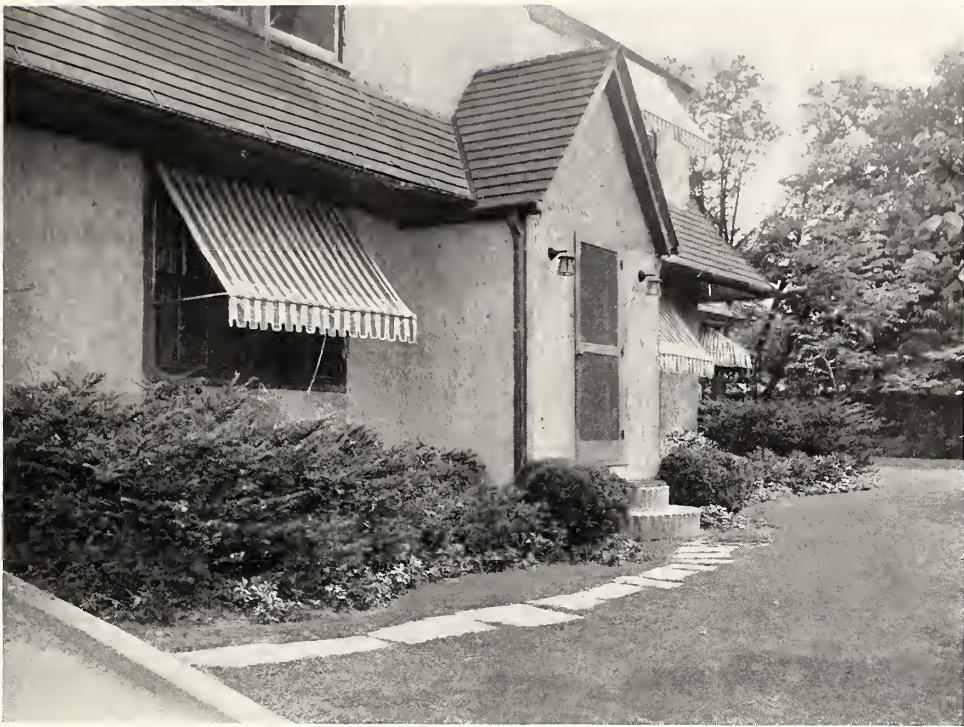
evergreen for boundary and screen planting. Here also are many other specimens and blocks of pine, spruce, fir and hemlocks. Before looking at the label, see how many you know by sight, feel or smell.

Don't go home without visiting our farm nursery. It consists of 65 acres of small stock and is reached in five minutes ride. Get Joe Wickey to show you around. He is the grand daddy of the nursery, 79 years old. Moving a large tree sixty feet high was nothing to him. He will show you blocks of Japanese Yew, Douglas spruce, Jack pine, Japanese black pine, junipers, small lindens and maples and in a wood land clearing, hundreds of seedling rhododendrons, azaleas, laurel, andromeda, etc.

This trip around the nursery you will enjoy because it will familiarize you with plants, their handling and conditions best suited to growth, thereby enabling you to better create a good home landscape.



Pin Oak and Red Oak—There are miles of trees like this for your selection. Don't think one hurried call will furnish your lawn. It would not your house. Label some. Fit them to your home landscape. Come back and change if you wish. It may be a little muddy or dusty, but it is good walking. There are ten miles of roads, favorite exercise grounds for horses.



Hicks Planting for Mr. H. L. Nixon, Great Neck, Long Island. This illustrates what can be done on a small corner plot. The planting is complete, although you only see portion of it. Cozy, screened nook to the right; attractive flower and rose garden to left of garage.

WHY HICKS NURSERIES CAN HELP YOU

TO plan and make a good home landscape requires knowledge and experience. Many factors must be taken into consideration; viz., plants, their growth, adaptability to certain soil conditions; location effect as to sun, shade and exposure. Besides knowing plants the fundamental principles of landscapes designing must be added to create a good home landscape. Our many years testing and experimenting with plants from different parts of the world and solving of all kinds of landscape problems makes us best able to serve your needs. Our help and advice is free for the asking.

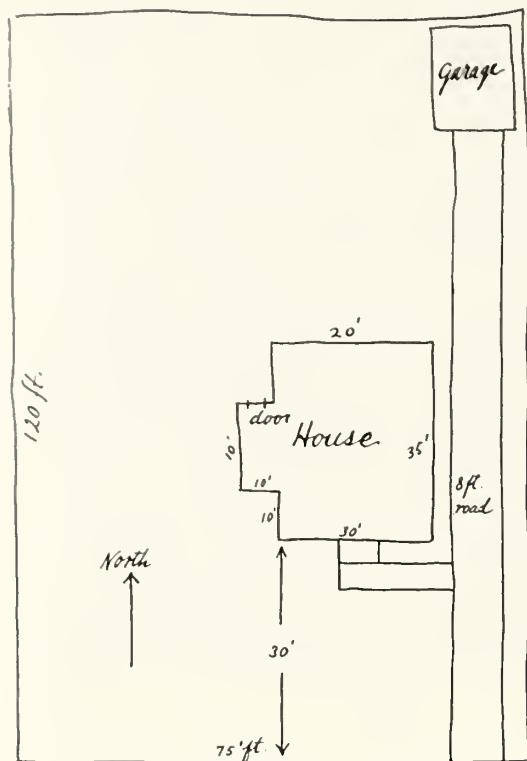
Large Expert Staff Available. If within reaching distance, a letter or telephone call will bring our representative to your assistance. If not within reach, study next page which illustrates how to send in rough plan for us to work

on. Our submitting of finished plan and estimate is free of charge.

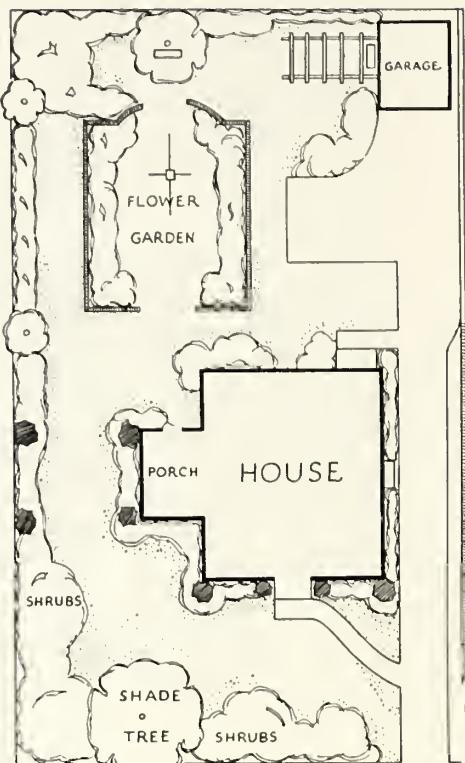
Obtain Service of Landscape Architect. If you contemplate extensive landscaping we strongly recommend your obtaining the service of a reputable landscape architect. Any orders placed through landscape architect will receive 10% discount.

Dangers of Competitive Bidding. Unless an expert in the knowledge of plants, you probably will get "stung" in asking for and accepting a competitive bid because it invites the using of cheap varieties of plants, with careless digging, handling and planting to keep the cost down. Replacing and transplanting is soon necessary; therefore, such a planting ultimately proves most expensive. Comparing quality of plants and execution of work, Hicks Nurseries is the most economical to do your planting.

HOW TO OBTAIN HELP WITHOUT COST



A rough sketch of your grounds like above is all we need for designing a suitable planting to beautify your home grounds. Have dimension figures correct. Never mind neatness. Send photos if you have any.



This illustrates how our Landscape Department can design an attractive planting from your rough sketch. With it we submit itemized list of plants needed and estimate. There is no charge for this service.

DO YOU WANT TO BEAUTIFY YOUR GROUNDS?

If so, the above illustrates how to make out a rough plan of your grounds for sending to us for advice and suggestions. Simply pace off the dimensions (a foot or so out of the way makes a little difference), making note of existing buildings and planting, and do not attempt to draw to scale. Add notation of soil conditions and whether shady or sunny location. Snap shot photos of house, etc., greatly aid us in solving your needs. Perhaps you only want help on a part planting of your grounds such as a foundation planting, border planting, flower garden, etc. In that case only send in

rough plan for that particular place.

Perhaps you have some landscape ideas of your own that you would like carried out if practical. Tell us about them—oftentimes they are good and can be worked in the planting scheme. It is also best to advise us the amount you desire to spend in beautifying your home grounds, otherwise we are liable to design a planting beyond your means, although a great many people don't do all their planting at once, but a little at a time.

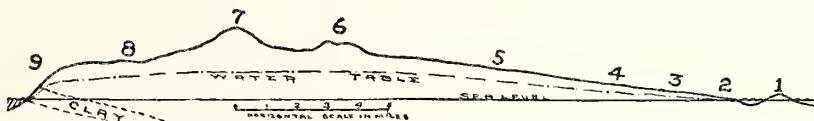
Our representative can call and give you personal advice if within reaching distance.

FITTING PLANTS TO SOIL AND ENVIRONMENT

The leaf texture of a dry-ground oak is resistent to transpiration of sap. Feel one of these oak leaves with one hand and with the other a leaf of a willow. You will then realize how nature adapts texture to environment.

Another example is in the study of root habits. The little tree builds first a deep foundation and stores away most of its structure below the ground, that is, it will be three times bigger below the ground than above for the first two or three years. A tree native to wet ground in the same time makes a big top and a small root system below. It does not have to store up for time of drought.

HOW NATURE FITS PLANTS TO SOIL



Cross-section of Long Island showing some types of soil, soil moisture, and native vegetation.
You should not disregard nature's teaching.

1. Sand-dunes: Holly, black oak, beach plum, wild cherry, wild rose, bayberry, pitch pine.
2. Coastal strip: High-bush blueberry, sweet pepper bush, arrow-wood, Azalea viscosa.
3. Pine Barren swamps: Red maple, high-bush blueberry, pepperidge, sheep laurel, inkberry.
4. Pine Barrens: Pitch pine, scrub oak, black-jack oak, scarlet oak, white oak, bearberry, sweet fern, low blueberry.
5. Hempstead Plains and borders: Pitch pine, white pine, black-jack oak, post oak, scarlet oak, wild cherry, beach plum.
6. South moraine, glacial till with ponds in kettle holes: Sweet gum, tulip tree, persimmon, white oak, red oak.
7. North moraine: White pine, white oak, black oak, laurel, red cedar, dogwood.
8. North plateau: White pine, hemlock, white oak, rock chestnut oak, dogwood.
9. Clay outcrop on the north shore and in the valleys: Elm, ash, basswood, tulip tree, red oak, butternut, black walnut, shagbark hickory, locust.



Wrong tree for dry soil. Plane tree effected by drought.

Dry ground plants—Pines, Oaks, Bayberry, Sumac, White Birch, Rosa Rugosa, etc.

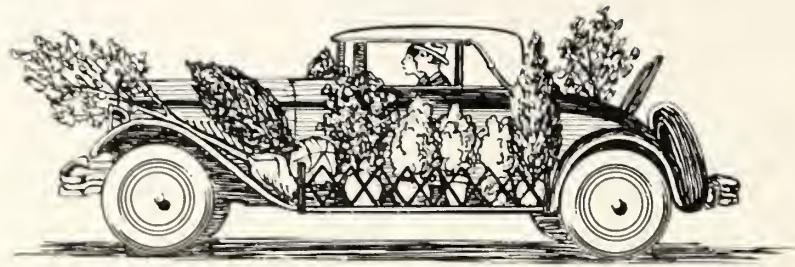
Moist ground plants—Pin Oak, Red Maple, Beech, Hemlock, Vaccinium, Viburnum, Clethra, Azalea, Rhododendron, Laurel, Witch Hazel, etc.

Shade not a deriment—Dogwood, Silver Bell, Hemlock, Yew, Azalea, Rhododendrons, Laurel, Leucothoe, Inkberry, Forsythia, Barberry, Privet, Holly, Pachysandra, Myrtle, Euonymus, English Ivy, Anemone, Aconitum, Equilegia, Iris, Funkia, Dicentra, Bellis, Primula, Ferns, etc.

Wind, sand, salt fog—Make barrier with Austrian, Scotch, Black, Jack and Pitch Pines Bayberry, Beach Plum, Wild Cherry, Oaks, California Privet, Rosa Rugosa, Sumac, etc. In back of this barrier you can have your flower garden.



Red Oak not effected by drought. Right tree for dry soil.



COULD I SELECT THE PLANTS AND TAKE THEM HOME IN MY CAR?

IN most cases, yes. If in the middle of busy season's rush our foreman may ask you to come back the next day so as to allow him time to prepare the plants. If you know exactly the plants you want, why, the best way to do is telephone the order in advance and it will be dug and waiting for you, thereby avoiding delay.

Remember the old idea of planting only in spring and fall is obsolete. At Hicks Nurseries, eighty per cent or more of the different classes of plants can be transplanted safely all summer. Many of them do better with summer planting because they have the growth of the present season and are not cut back, they make roots in late summer and autumn. Next year they make a normal or nearly normal growth, instead of short growth as when moved in the old way with bare roots in spring and autumn.

The particular shade of Iris, phlox, peony, etc., you desire can be selected from the hundreds in full bloom, dug immediately with ball and placed in your car. Shrubs and evergreens in the same way.

Regarding Shipments

We specialize in parcel post, express, freight, and carload shipments and have Federal and State permits for shipping into nearly all states. Distance is no hindrance. The careful, expert packing of our packing department insures the plants arriving safely. The shipment may be two, or even three weeks en route and yet arrive in good condition. Advise us your needs and we will be pleased to submit carload estimate.

For Westchester County and Connecticut prompt motor truck delivery can be arranged.



Trees for successful transplanting like this always available at Hicks Nurseries. Barge load shipment sometimes is the most practical and economical.



Such a carload shipment of shade trees or evergreens can easily be arranged. Tell us your needs and we will gladly submit estimate.



WHEN CAN I PLANT?

The joy of selecting plants in full flower and taking home in car you can find at Hicks Nurseries.

Preparing large maple in full for delivery. Any hot summer day you can have such a tree.



The answer is, "Whenever you want to do it." It is generally known that spring and fall are ideal times to plant, but unless in close touch with Hicks Nurseries, you may not know planting can be done in summer and winter too. For many years we have been planting during these seasons with great success and you should, therefore, become acquainted with our methods of planting.

Summer Planting

The transplanting of trees and plants when in full leaf is not difficult. Move with large balls of earth, cut back, and water. A great many plants (evergreen trees and broad leaf evergreen shrubs, Beech, Larch, Sweet Gum, Tulip, and Oak Trees) require being dug with balls of earth at all seasons, so there is no difference in the summer method with them. Au-

gust and September is best for moving some evergreens which have tender new growths during June and July. You can come to the nursery when the perennials are in bloom, pick out the colors you desire and take home in auto.

Winter Planting

Is not as easy as summer planting but has its advantages where large trees are to be moved. By winter planting we mean when frost is in the ground. On Long Island there is usually not much frost before January first. You must plan ahead and mulch trees and locations before much frost gets in the ground. For keeping out the frost we use salt hay. The advantage of moving large trees during the winter is that you keep men employed and get the work done before the spring rush. Winter is an ideal time for thinning out the crowded condition of trees on many estates.



Last January, forty-five lindens were planted for Mr. S. V. Mann, Great Neck, L. I. This shows some of the trees being delivered. Note large balls of earth and apparatus. No reason why you should not plant such trees during the winter months. We guarantee them.

SHADE AND LAWN TREES



Norway Maple typical of many in Hicks Nurseries ready for your selection. The soft dirt roads are favorite exercising grounds for many fine horses.



The hornbeam like its relative, the beech, holds some of its russet leaves to make a screen in winter. Do you want a boundary that is not all evergreen,—that is a cheerful blending of dark and light foliage? Consider these hornbeams.



English beech trimmed to make a square topped hedge. They hold russet leaves and make a screen and windbreak all the year.

Offhand, we cannot describe your tree needs or suggest the particular trees to satisfy them.

We do know, however, that you don't want to wait half a life time to enjoy the benefits of a tree and have consequently grown hundreds of large "Time Saving Trees" ready and waiting for you to select. Perhaps your place is small and needs only one or two trees on lawn for shade. A larger place may need a group or grove of trees flanking the house at each end. A group is better than just one at each end; three or four trees will arch over and make a tall, shaded retreat, cooler and more comfortable than if each stands separate in a circle of shade. The drive needs trees arching over.

Whatever your needs, advise us, or better still, come to the nursery, look around and have the fun of selecting as well as designing your own landscape. We will help you.

ACER PLATANOIDES, Norway Maple

Good street and shade tree. Vigorous grower. Dense shade.

6-8 ft. high	\$2.00	each
8-10 ft. "	4.00	"
10-14 ft. "	12.00	"
26-32 ft. " 10-12 in. dia.	250.00	"

ACER RUBRUM, Red Maple.

Brilliant Autumn foliage.

4-6 ft. high	\$1.50	each
6-8 ft. "	2.00	"

ACER SACCHARUM, Sugar Maple.

Tall ovate tree; likes heavy soil; good fall color.

12-14 ft. high	2 in. dia.	\$8.00	each
22-26 ft. "	5-6 in. dia.	75.00	"
24-28 ft. "	6-8 in. dia.	95.00	"
26-32 ft. "	8-10 in. dia.	200.00	"

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA, Tree of Heaven

Readily resists city smoke and dry air.

7-10 ft. high	\$5.00	each
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CARPINUS BETULUS, European Hornbeam

Closely related to the beech. Ideal for hedges, screens or specimen planting.

4-6 ft. high	\$ 4.00	each	\$37.50	ten
6-8 ft. "	10.00	"	90.00	"
8-10 ft. "	25.00	"	225.00	"
10 ft. "	40.00	"		
18-20 ft. "	100.00	"		

CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM, Katsura-tree

Largest forest tree of Japan. Pyramidal outline. For specimen planting.

3-4 ft. high	\$ 2.00	each
6-8 ft. "	10.00	"

FAGUS AMERICANA, American Beech

A tall, silvery grey trunk in the forest, or a broad old tree of great character. Use for lawn, avenue or screen planting.

2-3 ft. high	\$3.00	each
3-4 ft. "	5.00	"
4-5 ft. "	7.50	"
6-8 ft. "	15.00	"
8-10 ft. "	25.00	"
10 ft. "	40.00	"
12 ft. "	60.00	"
14 ft. "	75.00	"
16 ft. "	100.00	"
18 ft. "	150.00	"

FAGUS SULVATICA, European Beech

Foliage and bark darker than American beech. Excellent hedge or specimen tree.

6 ft. high	\$15.00	each
8 ft. "	25.00	"
10 ft. "	40.00	"
12 ft. "	60.00	"
14 ft. "	75.00	"
16 ft. "	100.00	"
18 ft. "	150.00	"
20 ft. "	175.00	"
22 ft. "	200.00	"

FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA, Purple Beech

Deep wine red in early summer changing to dark green with tinge of red in late summer.

8-10 ft. high	\$40.00	each
10-12 ft. "	50.00	"
12-14 ft. "	65.00	"
14-16 ft. "	75.00	"
16 ft. "	100.00	"

GINKGO BILOBA, Maiden Hair Tree

Leaf fan shaped with parallel veins, the same as the Maiden hair fern. Resists smoke, therefore good for city planting.

6-8 ft. high	\$6.00	each
8-10 ft. "	8.00	"
10-12 ft. "	1 1/2 in. dia.	10.00
10-12 ft. "	2 in. dia.	15.00
14 ft. "	3 in. dia.	30.00

LARIX LEPTOLEPIS, Japanese Larch

Handsome lawn tree. Early appearance of light green foliage, very cheerful. Looks like evergreen tree.

6-8 ft. high	\$10.00	each
8-10 ft. "	40.00	"

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA, Sweet Gum

Symmetrical tree with star-shaped leaves and gorgeous fall coloring. Cork ridged twigs. Ball-like fruit.

2 1/2 in. dia.	\$15.00	each
8-10 in. dia.	200.00	"

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA, Tulip Tree

Always straight, clean and symmetrical. Attains great size.

5-6 in. dia.	\$75.00	each
6-7 in. dia.	100.00	"

NYSSA SYLVARICA, Tupelo

The horizontal branches and extreme full color give the tupelo much value.

3-5 ft. high	\$4.00	each	\$37.50	ten
5-7 ft. "	8.00	"	75.00	"

POPULUS NIGRA FASTIGIATA, Lombardy Poplar.

Narrow pyramidal outline. Does not enjoy life on Long Island after five years.

6-8 ft. high	\$2.50	each
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OAKS

You want to play the game according to the rules. Nature makes the rules, shows them to you in the fields and forests. If oaks are the predominant tree on your kind of land, plant oaks. They will hold your interest from the pale grey leaves in the spring to the blaze of scarlet and crimson in the autumn. Sturdiness and long life are chief qualifications.

QUERCUS ALBA, White Oak

The white oak typifies the oak of art, literature and architecture. The king of trees in the eastern states.

12-14 ft. high	3 in. dia.	\$35.00	each
18-22 ft. "	4 in. dia.	50.00	"
20-30 ft. "	5 in. dia.	75.00	"
24-30 ft. "	6 in. dia.	100.00	"



Norway Maples from Hicks Nurseries planted for Mr. W. W. Hall, Roslyn. Such trees compose well with Long Island landscape, and saves you twenty-five years.



Little leaf European Linden. Irrigated seed beds in background where you can buy cheap forest trees and new and rare trees and shrubs at low rates.



Silver leaf lindens. Transfer them in your imagination to your home grounds. We will transplant them any time of the year. They save twenty years. The foliage is healthy and held late.



Garden of Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Hempstead, L. I. European little leaf lindens make the background and enclosure of flower garden. Beautiful also as lawn specimens.



Black Oak—The bulk of Long Island forest is black oak. They are among the best trees for much of your landscape.



Grove of twenty-five year old Sweet Gum or Liquidambar at Hicks Nurseries. Its color in early autumn is among the most brilliant of the season.



Red Maple from Hicks Nurseries planted at the residence of Mr. Marshall Field, Huntington, L. I.



ENGLISH LINDENS.

About 1870 Hicks Nurseries planted big lindens around the Garden City Hotel. These may be some of them. In 1893 when the hotel was enlarged Hicks Nurseries moved them to the estate of Mr. Wm. M. Baldwin. They were then over sixteen inches in diameter and forty-five feet high. Photographed 1927.

BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA, Dwarf Boxwood

We have available many beautiful specimens two to eight feet high suitable for court or formal planting. Our boxwood show is worth coming miles to see. Price on application.

QUERCUS COSSINEA, Scarlet Oak

Good for dry soil. The name describes the autumn.

12-14 ft. high	2 in. dia.	\$12.00 each
14-20 ft. "	3 in. dia.	35.00 "
18-20 ft. "	4 in. dia.	50.00 "
20-30 ft. "	5 in. dia.	75.00 "

QUERCUS IMBRICARIA, Shingle Oak.

Handsome broad trees of sturdy oak character and healthy foliage.

12-18 ft. high	3 in. dia.	\$35.00 each
16-20 ft. "	4 in. dia.	50.00 "
16-22 ft. "	5 in. dia.	75.00 "
18-24 ft. "	6 in. dia.	100.00 "

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS, Pin Oak

Have ovate form not found in other oaks. Rapid growth and symmetry have given this oak great popularity.

10-14 ft. high	2-3 in. dia.	\$10.00 each	\$90.00 ten
12-16 ft. "	3-4 in. dia.	25.00 "	225.00 "
14-20 ft. "	4 in. dia.	50.00 "	
18-20 ft. "	5 in. dia.	50.00 "	
20-28 ft. "	6 in. dia.	75.00 "	
20-28 ft. "	7 in. dia.	100.00 "	
22-23 ft. "	8 in. dia.	150.00 "	
24-34 ft. "	9 in. dia.	175.00 "	
28-36 ft. "	10 in. dia.	250.00 "	

QUERCUS PRINUS, Chestnut Oak

Large sturdy tree on the dryer and more sandy soils of Long Island.

12-14 ft. high	2 in. dia.	\$12.00 each
14-20 ft. "	3 in. dia.	35.00 "
18-20 ft. "	4 in. dia.	50.00 "

QUERCUS RUBRA, Red Oak

Oak character shown by big blacksmith arms capable of holding up great weights and resisting the storms. Foliage allows for passage of cool breezes in summer.

3-4 ft. high		\$ 1.50 each	\$12.50 ten
10-12 ft. "	2 in. dia.	12.00 "	110.00 "
12-16 ft. "	3 in. dia.	35.00 "	325.00 "
16-20 ft. "	4 in. dia.	50.00 "	
18-22 ft. "	5 in. dia.	75.00 "	
18-30 ft. "	6 in. dia.	100.00 "	
20-32 ft. "	7 in. dia.	150.00 "	
24-32 ft. "	8 in. dia.	250.00 "	
26-34 ft. "	10 in. dia.	350.00 "	

QUERCUS VELUTINA, Black Oak

Holds russet brown leaves all winter. With the scarlet oak, the commonest oak of Long Island.

16-18 ft. high	3 in. dia.	\$35.00 each
16-20 ft. "	4 in. dia.	50.00 "

TILIA CORDATA, Littleleaf European Linden

Small dark green leaves with compact ovate top. One of the few lindens that will hold its leaves all summer.

10-12 ft. high	2 in. dia.	\$8.00 each	\$75.00 ten
12-14 ft. "	3 in. dia.	30.00 "	
14-18 ft. "	4 in. dia.	75.00 "	
16-20 ft. "	5 in. dia.	100.00 "	
18-24 ft. "	6 in. dia.	150.00 "	
20-26 ft. "	8 in. dia.	200.00 "	

TILIA TOMENTOSA, Silver Leaf Linden

Tops symmetrical and elliptical. Retains perfect foliage. Plant in groves or as specimens.

3-4 in. dia.	\$25.00 each
18-22 ft. high	5 in. dia. 50.00 "
22-26 ft. "	7 in. dia. 100.00 "
24-30 ft. "	8 in. dia. 150.00 "
26-32 ft. "	10 in. dia. 250.00 "

ULMUS AMERICANA, American Elm

Has the ideal arching shape but must be artificially fed and watered on Long Island to get the best trees.

10-12 ft. high	2-3 in. dia.	\$8.00 each
12-16 ft. "	3 in. dia.	15.00 "



Large Chestnut oak in Hicks Nurseries. With hundreds of oaks of this age to select from, why not plant a grove of oaks?



One beauty of the tulip tree is in the tall slender gracefully tapering trunk. The big yellow blossoms in June, and cones of winged seeds are more than interesting.

WHY HICKS' TREES ARE THE BEST TO PLANT



Gas engine and windlass to pull L-blade root pruner, invented by Valentine Wickey, Superintendent Tree Moving Department, Hicks Nurseries. Root pruner is pulled by a wire cable.



Close-up of L-blade root pruner under a small pine tree.



Digging Shade Tree.

Digging a shade tree in Hicks Nurseries. They don't start close up to the tree and hack off the roots. The Hicks operators take delight in saving the small feeding roots. They start out near the ends of the roots, dig a trench below the roots, undermine the bank, then they pick out the soil with a slender iron picking rod or with a digging fork. The soil falls to the bottom and is shoveled out, as shown by the man on the left. The roots are carefully lifted up by the hands, gathered in bundles, tied with string and bent up toward the trunk of the tree, as shown in the center and on the right. When this operation has continued to within three or four feet of the center, the roots are wrapped with damp material. The ball of earth is undermined, wrapped and loaded on a platform. These methods are safe to transplant the trees in full leaf so when you want shade you can get it the next week.

(A) Also are shown the roots of a tree that have not been root pruned, and the small amount of feeding roots on such a tree. A gardener in Cleveland, Ohio, said of this kind of tree, "I would not have them. They set out a little tree and leave it alone for seven years, and it don't have roots enough to live. Your trees, Mr. Hicks, have the right kind of roots."



The normal Oak root, with a long tap root like a carrot.



Three root prunings

Root of Oak tree after three times root pruning. Compare this with the long carrot-like tap root. When this tree is dug, with or without a ball of earth, there are enough small feeding roots to supply food and water to the tree.

How Hicks trees are dug with a ball of earth. This tree was root pruned a few years previously so there are numerous small feeding roots in the ball of earth. The circle is marked on the ground by a string and peg. The trench is dug by placing the shovel on the radius. The roots are cut off on the outside of the trench. The man goes around the tree several times until the trench is down below the roots.



Digging Evergreen Tree.



The canvas invented by Edward Hicks of Hicks Nurseries clamps the ball of earth securely. Our somewhat boastful statement, "It is the greatest improvement since the Garden of Eden," is based on the fact that with this canvas and men that know how to use it almost any kind of tree can be moved successfully at any time of the year.



Silver Bell.

FLOWERING TREES

ANY tree adds charm to the landscape. Those that flower add so much more beauty. Indeed, the most delightful landscapes are those where flowering trees have a large representation. They may be used as specimens on the lawn, in the shrub border, or hidden in some nook to be discovered as one is rambling about. The masses of color appear like the work of a master fairy.

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS, Shad blow

First conspicuous flowering tree of the season. Fleecy white flowers.

3-4 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

ANDROMEDA ARBOREA, Oxydendron arboreum

Lily of the valley flowers with brilliant autumn foliage.

1-1½ ft. high	\$.75 each	\$ 7.00 ten
2-3 ft. "	1.50 "	12.50 "
3-4 ft. "	2.50 "	22.50 "

CORNUS FLORIDA, White Flowering Dogwood

Valuable for its individuality. Can be used for its shape, flower, berry or foliage. The final touch to a flower garden or naturalistic lawn.

1-1½ ft. high	\$.50 each	\$ 4.50 ten
2-3 ft. "	.75 "	7.00 "
3-4 ft. "	3.00 "	27.50 "
5-6 ft. "	4.00 "	37.50 "
6-8 ft. "	6.00 "	
8-10 ft. "	8.00 "	
10-12 ft. "	25.00 "	
14 ft. "	Prices on application.	
16 ft. "	" "	
18 ft. "	" "	

CORNUS KOUSA, Kousa Dogwood

Blooms several weeks later than Cornus Florida.

1-3 ft high	\$.75 each	\$ 7.00 ten
3-5 ft. "	5.00 "	45.00 "
6-7 ft. "	10.00 "	

CRATAEGUS OXYCANTHUS, Paul's Scarlet English Hawthorn

Bright scarlet double flowers in May.

3-5 ft. high \$3.50 each

CRATAEGUS DUNGARI, Dunbar Hawthorn

A new Hawthorn with white flowers. The native Hawthorns of western New York and westward have high decorative value. White blossoms and myriads of little red apples to feed birds all winter.

3-5 ft. high \$3.50 each

EVODIA HUPENSE

From China. Panicles of yellowish white flowers in mid-summer.

4-6 ft. high	\$3.50 each
5-7 ft. "	5.00 "
6-8 ft. "	8.00 "

HALESIA TETRAPTA, Silver Bell

Dainty white bell-shaped flowers in May.

2-3 ft. high	\$1.50 each
4-5 ft. "	3.50 "
6-8 ft. "	5.00 "

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA, Goldenrain Tree

Japanese tree with clusters, one foot long, of bright lemon flowers in mid-summer.

3-6 ft. high	\$1.50 each
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MALUS, Flowering Crabapple

During May their sight is magnificent. The beauty and fragrance of the orchard in concentrated form.

Named varieties:

3-4 ft. high	\$2.00 each
4-6 ft. "	3.50 "

Mixed varieties:

3-4 ft. high	1.50 "
4-5 ft. "	3.00 "

PRUNUS SERRULATA FL. PL., Japanese Double Flowering Cherry

Deep pink flowers in early May. Can be used as standard or among shrubbery.

4 ft. high	\$ 5.00 each
5 ft. "	8.00 "
6 ft. "	10.00 "

PRUNUS SERRULATA PYRAMIDALIS, Pyramidal Japanese Flowering Cherry

Double white flower tinged with pink. Makes a tree two feet wide and ten feet high.

5-7 ft. high	\$10.00 each
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SOPHORA JAPONICA, Japanese Pagoda Tree

Round headed tree. Leaves and flowers like locust. Flowers upright panicles in mid-summer.

1-2 ft. high	\$.50 each
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EVERGREEN TREES

YOU need evergreens for screening, shutting out street or neighbor's for privacy, and beauty for all the year enjoyment. Men like evergreens, women like flowers; evergreens are the best background for flowers. Children like to play in the shelter of a grove of evergreens.

We have invented methods and apparatus for moving evergreens in sizes up to sixty feet successfully and guarantee satisfaction.

ABIES CEPHALONICA, Greek Fir

Foliage dark shining green, pale beneath. Recommended as lawn specimen or to dignify the background of an evergreen garden.

3 ft. high	\$8.00	each
4 ft. "	12.00	"
10 ft. "	75.00	"

ABIES CONCOLOR, White Fir

Foliage is a silvery green. Use it for contrast against darker evergreens.

1-1½ ft. high	\$4.00	each	\$37.50	ten
2 ft. "	6.00	"	55.00	"
3 ft. "	8.00	"	75.00	"
4 ft. "	12.00	"	110.00	"
6-8 ft. "	30.00	"		
10 ft. "	75.00	"		
12 ft. "	100.00	"		
14 ft. "	125.00	"		
16 ft. "	150.00	"		
18 ft. "	200.00	"		

ABIES BRACHYPHYLLA, Nikko Fir

Native of Japan. Likes our climate better than our relative Balsam Fir.

10 ft. high	\$75.00	each
14 ft. "	125.00	"
16 ft. "	150.00	"

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA, Hinoki Cypress

A forest tree of Japan—dark foliage.

1-1½ ft. high	\$2.50	each
3-4 ft. "	10.00	"
4-5 ft. "	15.00	"
5 ft. "	20.00	"



Block of *Retinopora Squarrosa*. It is the best of the blue evergreens during the summer.



White Fir, *Abies Concolor*, on the grounds of Mrs. Robert Bacon, Westbury.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA ERECTA

Pyramidal form, ascending branches, bright green foliage.
1-1½ ft. high \$2.50 each

CHAMACYPARIS OBSTUSA GRACILIS, Slender Hinoki Cypress

Foliage light and graceful.

1-1½ ft. high	\$2.50	each	\$22.50	ten
2 ft. "	6.00	"	55.00	"

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA MAGNIFICA

Dark green foliage with many shadows.

1-1½ ft. high	\$2.50	each	\$22.50	ten
2 ft. "	6.00	"	55.00	"
3 ft. "	10.00	"	90.00	"

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA, Sawara Retinopora

Velvety green pyramid.

1-1½ ft. high	\$2.50	each	\$22.50	ten
3 ft. "	\$10.00	"	90.00	"
5 ft. "	20.00	"		

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA AUREA, Golden Sawara Retinopora

Golden form of the above.

1-1½ ft. high	\$2.50	each	\$22.50	ten
2 ft. "	6.00	"	55.00	"
3 ft. "	10.00	"	90.00	"
4 ft. "	15.00	"	125.00	"

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA FILIFERA, *Thread Retinospora*

Weeping form with thread-like branches.

1-1/2 ft. high	\$3.50	each
2 ft. "	4.00	"

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA PLUMOSA, *Plume Retinospora*

Feathery green foliage.

1-1/2 ft. high	\$2.50	each	\$22.50	ten
2 ft. "	6.00	"	55.00	"
3 ft. "	10.00	"	90.00	"
4 ft. "	15.00	"	125.00	"
5 ft. "	20.00	"	175.00	"

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA PLUMOSA AUREA,

Golden Plume Retinospora

Golden form of the above.

1-1/2 ft. high	\$2.50	each	\$22.50	ten
2 ft. "	6.00	"	55.00	"
3 ft. "	10.00	"	90.00	"
4 ft. "	15.00	"	125.00	"

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA SQUARROSA, *Moss Retinospora*.

Cloudy blue foliage stands clipping when used as hedge or specimen.

1 1/2 ft. high	\$2.50	each	\$22.50	ten
2 ft. "	6.00	"	55.00	"
3 ft. "	10.00	"	90.00	"

JUNIPERUS RIGIDA, *Needle Juniper*

Upright form. Foliage open and fleecy.

1-1/2 ft. high	\$2.50	each
2 ft. "	6.00	"
3 ft. "	8.00	"
4 ft. "	12.00	"
5 ft. "	15.00	"



Needle Juniper—a light green upright tree, broader and more fleecy than the Irish and Swedish Junipers. Use them for formal planting.



Douglas Spruce—Christmas trees by the thousands are growing like this in Hicks Nurseries. It is a cheerful blue green in color.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, *Red Cedar*

Our native red cedar, useful for accents.

3 ft. high	\$3.00	each
4 ft. "	4.00	"
5 ft. "	5.00	"
6 ft. "	6.00	"
7 ft. "	10.00	"
8 ft. "	15.00	"
10 ft. "	25.00	"

12-30 ft. " Prices on application

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, *var. glauca*

Blue form of above.

1-1/2 ft. high	\$3.00	each
2 ft. "	5.00	"

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, *var. schottii*, *Schott's Red Cedar*. Like Red Cedar in form and texture but better.

3 ft. high \$10.00 each

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLAS, *Douglas Spruce*. One of the best evergreens for screening or specimen planting.

1-1/2 ft. high	\$3.00	each	\$27.50	ten
3 ft. "	8.00	"	75.00	"
4 ft. "	12.00	"	110.00	"
5 ft. "	15.00	"	125.00	"
6 ft. "	20.00	"		
10 ft. "	40.00	"		
12 ft. "	50.00	"		

PICEA EXCELSA, *Norway Spruce*

Dark green, rapid growing.

2-3 ft. high \$4.00 each \$35.00 ten

PINUS BANKSIANA, *Jack Pine*

Bids defiance to salt spray, cold wind and thin soil on ridge tops. Has picturesque quality of twisted wind-blown branches.

2 ft. high	\$3.00	each	\$27.50	ten	\$250.00	C
3 ft. "	5.00	"	45.00	"		
4 ft. "	8.00	"	75.00	"		
5-6 ft. "	10.00	"	90.00	"		
7-8 ft. "	20.00	"	175.00	"		



White pine avenue at entrance to estate of Mr. Wm. R. Grace, Old Westbury. We have the trees for such a purpose.



Japanese Yew on the estate of Mr. William R. Grace, Old Westbury, Long Island. You are fortunate to have them available at Hicks Nurseries.



Japanese Black Pine on the Salisbury Links to screen the Long Island Motor Parkway. Here's a tree for dry soil, dry winds and salt spray.



Korean Pine—A slower growing relative of the white pine, needles bluer, longer and more sturdy. The care, knowledge and space to grow good plants for you is shown here.



Drive planting of White Pines, Dogwood and Laurel, Estate of S. Z. Mitchell, Locust Valley, L. I.



Screen to garage made of pines and large shrubs at Mr. Samuel Crowther's, Bayside, L. I.

PINUS DENSIFLORA, Japanese Red Pine

Rapid grower, wide spreading, picturesque.			
1-1½ ft. high	\$.75 each	\$5.00 ten	\$30.00 C
1½-2 ft.	1.50 "	12.50 "	100.00 C

PINUS KORAIENSIS, Korean Pine

A slow-growing white pine reputed to have been the last straw leading to the Japanese-Russo war.

2 ft. high	\$4.00 each	\$37.50 ten
3 ft.	6.00 "	55.00 "
4 ft. "	10.00 "	90.00 "
5 ft. "	15.00 "	

PINUS NIGRA AUSTRICA, Austrian Pine

A heavy solid dome of green characterized by its symmetry.

1-1½ ft. high	\$3.00 each	\$27.00 ten
2 ft.	5.00 "	45.00 "
3 ft. "	8.00 "	75.00 "

PINUS PARVIFLORA, Japanese White Pine

Just what its name indicates, picturesque, irregular and dwarf.

2 ft. high	\$6.00 each
4 ft. "	10.00 "
12 ft. "	75.00 "
14 ft. "	100.00 "

PINUS PEUCE, Macedonian Pine

Medium sized, dense, pyramidal form.

7-8 ft. high	\$40.00 each
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PINUS RESINOSA, Red Pine

Dark green. Stands dry soils. Use with White pines. Likes sunny location. Makes a pure green, narrow upright dome.

1-1½ ft. high	\$3.00 each	\$27.50 ten
3-4 ft. "	6.00 "	55.00 "
4-5 ft. "	1.000 "	90.00 "
5-6 ft. "	15.00 "	
6-8 ft. "	25.00 "	
10-12 ft. "	75.00 "	



Jack pine representing a stock of two to sixteen feet. The most value for dry sandy soil, windy locations and the sea shore. Plant as hedge or mix like a forest.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS, Scotch Pine

Blue-green color. Use between white pine, hemlock and firs for variety, interest and beauty.

1-1½ ft. high	\$1.00 each	\$9.00 ten
2 ft. "	2.00 "	17.50 "
3 ft. "	6.00 "	55.00 "
4 ft. "	10.00 "	90.00 "
6-8 ft. "	18.00 "	175.00 "
8-10 ft. "	30.00 "	

PINUS STROBUS, White Pine

Classed the noblest evergreen in the northeastern U. S. They will give you more ways of expressing yourself than any other evergreen. The beauty of youth is succeeded by the beauty of middle age and the picturesque mastery over the elements in old age.

2 ft. high	\$2.00 each	\$17.50 ten
3 ft. "	4.00 "	37.50 "
4 ft. "	6.00 "	55.00 "
5 ft. "	8.00 "	75.00 "
6-8 ft. "	15.00 "	125.00 "
8 ft. "	20.00 "	175.00 "
10 ft. "	40.00 "	375.00 "
12 ft. "	60.00 "	550.00 "
20 ft. "	150.00 "	
22 ft. "	200.00 "	
24 ft. "	300.00 "	

PINUS THUNBERGI, Japanese Black Pine

A darker green companion for the Jack Pine. Use for sea shore hedges.

1-2 ft. high	\$2.50 each	\$22.50 ten	\$200.00 C
2-3 ft. "	3.00 "	27.50 "	250.00 C
3-4 ft. "	4.00 "	37.50 "	350.00 C



Red Pine—Tall dark trees like this are available for your selection.

YEWS

The Japanese Yew is harmonious without becoming monotonous. Its black-green color, red berries, its various forms of height and texture give it a place in almost any position. Satisfactory evergreen for foundation uses. Can also be used to feather down tall plantings or wooded areas.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA, Japanese Yew

An upright growing form of yew with a single trunk.		
1-1½ ft. high	\$3.50 each	\$30.00 ten
2 ft. "	8.00 "	75.00 "
3 ft. "	15.00 "	125.00 "
5 ft. "	40.00	

LARGE HEMLOCK HEDGE

We show below a section of Hemlock hedge ready to make a wall of green, a background to my lady's flower garden, or stately entrance court.

It is 600 feet long, 18 feet high and 16 feet wide.
(\$25.00 per running foot.)



Hemlock Hedge you should see.



White Pine—We have available handsome trees for avenue, specimen or screen planting.

ARBORVITAE

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS, American Arborvitae

Quickly makes a pyramidal plant readily transplanted.		
1½-2 ft. high	\$3.50 each	\$30.00 ten
3 ft. "	4.00 "	37.50 "
4 ft. "	5.00 "	45.00 "

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS DOUGLASI PYRAMIDALIS,

Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae

A choice dark pyramidal evergreen with foliage twisted and crested.

1-1½ ft. high	\$2.50 each	\$22.50 ten
2 ft. "	3.50 "	32.50 "
4 ft. "	6.00 "	55.00 "

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS ROSENTHALI, Rosenthal Arborvitae

Deep green column for formal use.

1-1½ ft. high	\$3.00 each	\$27.50 ten
3 ft. "	8.00 "	

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS WAREANA, Ware or Siberian Arborvitae

Denser and brighter green foliage than above.

1 ft. high	\$2.50 each	\$22.50 ten
2 ft. "	3.50 "	32.50 "

TSAGA CANADENSIS, Canada Hemlock

A native forest tree, graceful dark green foliage doing best in a place sheltered from severe and dry winds.

2-3 ft. high	\$5.00 each	
3-4 ft. "	8.00 "	
4 ft. "	12.00 "	

TSUGA CAROLINIANA, Caroline Hemlock

Dense, tufted foliage. Considered one of the handsomest conifer.

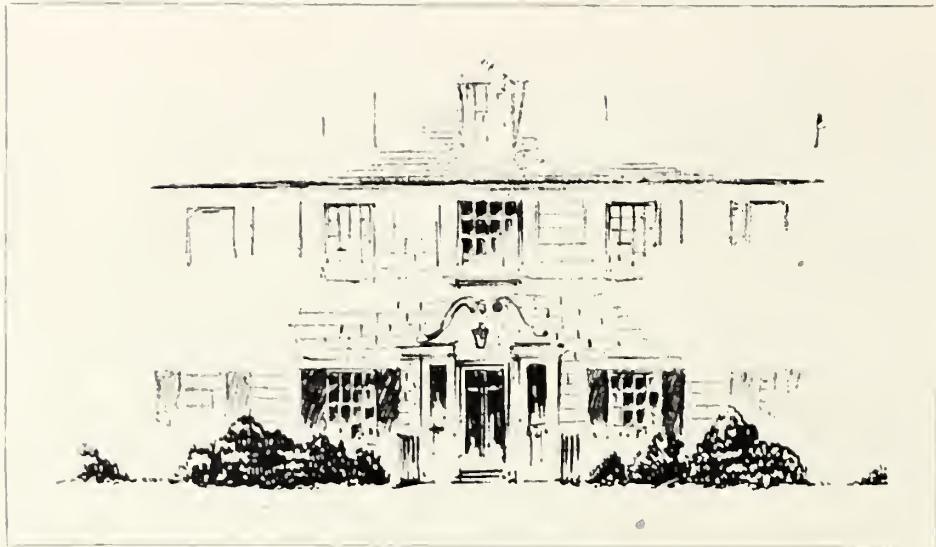
2-3 ft. high	\$6.00 each	
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Restful retreat near swimming pool on the J. Watson Webb estate. The planting is Japanese Yew and Dogwoods feathered down with azaleas.



Border of pines for one of several sub-divisions in the gardens designed by Mrs. J. Watson Webb at her residence in Westbury, Long Island.



On the larger type of house it is advisable to let the foundation show in places. Residence of Mr. George B. Hedges, Westbury, L. I.

FOUNDATION PLANTING

HOW can I eliminate the bare look of my house and make it blend with the surroundings? Also the ragged fringe of grass which the mower cannot reach and the bare strip caused by drip from the eaves add to the forlorn appearance.

That is probably the most important landscape problem of the average home owner. To plan an attractive and economical foundation planting that will remain effective for many years requires some knowledge of adaptable material, especially dwarf evergreen and broadleaved evergreen plants.

We want to help you in making an attractive and harmonious foundation planting that is better than the usual. Too often we see poor, ugly plantings that have quickly overgrown and covered up the windows. The illustrations show various treatments of the problem but, if possible, have our representative call to see conditions and give first hand information; otherwise send or bring rough sketch or photo and we will help you.



The use of deciduous shrubs is the quickest and least expensive way of treating the house foundation.



Screening of Coal Window is often a problem. This shows an attractive planting of Pyracantha and Inkberry.



Attractive Hicks foundation planting at residence of Mr. George Baldwin, Westbury, L. I., showing combined use of evergreens and shrubs—tall growing plants at corners and low growing plants under windows. To eliminate the bare ground between plants we advise a cover planting of Pachysandra, Pachistima, Heather, or Wintercreeper, etc.



This illustrates the beauty attainable on a small place at low cost. A few shrubs and perennials—and there you are. The fountains of white against porch are Spirea Van Houttei.

DWARF EVERGREENS AND USES

BY the classification, dwarf Evergreens, we mean plants of low or medium height. A good planting of dwarf evergreens will make the home lover happy. They have a special use in the foundation and entrance plantings, feathering down groups of large evergreens and covering banks and slopes. Bailey's book of "Cultivated Evergreens" states, "Dwarf evergreens, with broad leaved evergreen shrubs and perennials of good foliage, gives carpets of undulating green that no other planting can duplicate."

For accents in formal garden use Irish Juniper and Hicks' Yew. For ground cover in poor soil use Juniper and Japanese Cypress. For shady locations under trees use low forms of Yew. For moist soils Arborvitae will be happy.



Hedge of Japanese Yew at the residence of Mr. F. T. Lyons, Port Washington.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBRUSA COMPACTA, Football Cy- press	Dwarf, dense, broadly conical habit.
1-1½ ft. high	\$2.50 each \$22.50 ten
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA NANA, Dwarf Hinoki Cy- press	Japanese have old stunted plants in pots.
4-6 in. high	\$1.00 each
CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA SQUARROSA NANA,	Dwarf Moss Retinospora
Cloudy blue dome. Dwarf form of Moss Retinospora	
4-6 in. high	\$1.00 each \$9.00 ten
JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS VAR. SQUAMATA, Japanese Trailing Juniper	A trailing juniper to hang over steps and rocks.
1½ ft. high	\$3.50 each
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS, Common Juniper	Bird's nest shape with horizontal lines.
2 ft. high	\$3.50 each
JUNIPERUS DEPRESSA PLUMOSA	Low form for rocky nooks and slopes.
1½-2 ft. spread	\$3.50 each \$32.50 ten
2½-3 ft. "	7.50 "

JUNIPERUS EXCELSA STRICTA, Spiny Greek Juniper	A pert upright growing cone of cheerful blue-green foliage.
1 -1½ ft. high	\$2.50 each \$22.50 ten
1½-2 ft.	3.00 " 27.50 "
2 -3 ft.	4.00 " 37.50 "
JUNIPERUS HIBERNICA, Irish Juniper	Exclamation points for the formal garden. Silvery foliage.
1-1½ ft. high	\$2.50 each \$22.50 ten
2 ft.	4.00 " 37.50 "
JUNIPERUS KOSTERI, Kosters Juniper	A low growing and pleasing light blue-green evergreen.
1 -1½ ft. spread	\$3.00 each \$27.50 ten
1½-2 ft.	5.00 " 45.00 !
JUNIPERUS LITTORALIS, Shore Juniper	A fleecy, yellow green trailer for sandy conditions.
1 -1½ ft. spread	\$2.50 each
1½-2 ft.	3.50 "
JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA, Pfitzer's Juniper	A most popular evergreen. Ostrich plumes of grey green with a lateral growth.
1 -1½ ft. spread	\$3.00 each \$27.50 ten
1½-2 ft.	5.00 " 45.00 "
2 -3 ft.	8.00 " 75.00 "
3 -4 ft.	15.00 " 125.00 "



Entrance planting for Mr. Chas. A. Peabody, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. A corner should never be blind. Flat Yew is ideal for such purpose.



Dwarf evergreens are ideal for rock garden use as illustrated at home of Mr. Charles Voight, Hicksville, L. I.

JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA MEYERI, Meyer's Juniper

A rare and picturesque little evergreen. Deep blue with a touch of red.

1½ ft. high	\$3.00 each	\$27.50 ten
2 ft. "	5.00 "	45.00 "

TAXUS CUSPIDATA, Japanese Yew (Upright form)

An upright growing form of yew with a single trunk.

1-1½ ft. high	\$3.50 each	\$30.00 ten
2 ft. "	8.00 "	75.00 "
3 ft. "	15.00 "	125.00 "
5 ft. "	40.00 "	

TAXUS CUSPIDATA, Japanese Yew (Flat form)

A lateral growing yew, whose maximum height is about six feet. Can be woven together in graceful masses or used against foundations.

1-1½ ft. high	\$3.50 each	\$30.00 ten
2 ft. "	5.00 "	45.00 "
2½-3 ft. "	8.00 "	75.00 "

TAXUS CUSPIDATA NANA, Dwarf Japanese Yew

Makes a compact mass of dark green. Extremely hardy.

6-12" high	\$3.50 each	\$30.00 ten
1-1½ ft. high	5.00 "	45.00 "
2 ft. "	10.00 "	

TAXUS MEDIA VAR. HICKSI, Hicks' Yew

A new variety and the answer to a hardy substitute for Irish Yew. Discovered in this nursery and destined to be very popular.

1-1½ ft. high	\$3.00 each	\$27.50 ten
1½-2 ft. "	4.00 "	37.50 "
2 ft. "	6.00 "	55.00 "
2½-3 ft. "	10.00 "	90.00 "

TAXUS REPANDENS, Spreading English Yew

A form of English yew, with a low arching growth of luxuriant dark green foliage.

6-12 inches wide	\$2.00 each	\$17.50 ten
1½x1½ ft. wide	5.00 "	
1½x3 ft. "	15.00 "	

THUJA GLOBOSA, Globe Arborvitae

A dark globular evergreen making excellent low hedges.

1-1½ ft. high	\$2.50 each	\$17.50 ten
1½-2 ft. "	3.00 "	

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS COMPACTA, Compact Arborvitae

Globose light green form.

1-1½ ft. high	\$2.50 each	\$22.50 ten
1½-2 ft. "	3.00 "	

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS ELLWANGERIANA, Tom Thumb Arborvitae

A low, broad, pyramidal form.

1-1½ ft. high	\$2.50 each	\$22.50 ten
2 ft. "	3.50 "	32.50 "



Hicksi Yew.



Low junipers with border of Pachysandra on the estate of Mr. S. Z. Mitchell, Locust Valley, L. I.



Spiny Greek Juniper.



Rhododendrons at edge of pond.



A charming use of leucothoe.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

YOU wonder what the title means. A broad-leaved evergreen is one like holly, laurel, rhododendron, that does not have a needle-shaped leaf or belong to the conifer family as pine, spruce, hemlock and arborvitae. They hold their green foliage throughout the dormant season, thereby adding to the winter aspect of lawn and garden.

Broad-leaved evergreens are not so easy to obtain as trees and shrubs because they are more difficult to grow and handle. As a class the soil requirements are simple—decaying leaves, plus the soil you have. We will tell how to grow them on limestone soil which is not favorable to plants of the heath family or ericasaceous plants: azalea, rhododendrons, andromeda and laurel. Boxwood on the other hand grows better when some lime or bone-meal is mixed in soil.

The Home Landscape has many uses for them—house foundation, rock and evergreen garden, feathering down groups of evergreens and woodland, bank and cover planting.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA, Glossy Abelia

Pink bells blooming all summer.

6-12 in. \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

ANDROMEDA FLORIBUNDA, Pieris Floribunda

A gem with light green foliage and lily of the valley flowers. Slow growth.

1-1½ ft. high \$4.00 each

ANDROMEDA JAPONICA, Pieris Japonica

Blooms very early and on long racemes.

6-10 in. \$2.00 each

AZALEA HINODEGIRI, Hinodegiri Azalea

Brilliant carmine pink in early May.

1-1½ ft. high \$3.50 each

AZALEA INDICA ALBA, Indica Azalea

White flowers 2½ inches across. Needs shelter.

1 ft high \$3.00 each
1½ ft " 5.00 "

BERBERIS GAGNEPAINI, Black Barberry

A new upright shrub with dark green leaves.

4-5 in. high \$1.00 each

BERBERIS SARGENTIANA, Sargent Barberry

From China, 1907. Handsomest.

10-12 in. high \$2.00 each

BERBERIS VERRUCULOSA, Warty Barberry

Glossy green and bronze all winter. Orange yellow flowers. Very choice.

3-6 in. high \$1.00 each

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS, Common Boxwood

A faster and looser growing form of dwarf boxwood.
4 ft. high \$20.00 each

CALLUNA VULGARIS, Scotch Heather

One of our best ground covers and worthy of more use.
\$.60 each; \$5.00 ten

CALLUNA VULGARIS ALBA, White Heather

\$.60 each; \$5.00 ten

CALLUNA VULGARIS CUPREA, Scotch Heather

Bronze red foliage.
\$.60 each; \$5.00 ten

CALLUNA VULGARIS MONSTROSA, Scotch Heather

Dark green crested moss-like foliage.
\$.60 each; \$5.00 ten

CALLUNA VULGARIS PILOSA ALBA, Scotch Heather

\$.60 each; \$5.00 ten

ERICA MEDITERRANEA, Biscay Heather

\$.60 each; \$5.00 ten

ERICA VAGANS ALBA, White Cornish Heather

\$.60 each; \$5.00 ten

EUONYMUS RADICANS ACUTUS, Sharp Leaf Winter-creeper

All the euonymus are slow creeping vines for use on walls, tree trunks or carpet ground.
\$.75 each; \$7.00 ten

EUONYMUS RADICANS KEWENSIS, Baby Winter-creeper

\$.75 each; \$7.00 ten

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS, Big Leaf Winter-creeper

\$.75 each; \$7.00 ten

ILEX CRENATA, Japanese Holly
 Leaves like boxwood—black berries.
 3 ft. high \$12.00 each
 4 ft. " 18.00 "

ILEX CRENATA MICROPHYLLA, Little Leaf Japanese Holly
 1 -2 ft. high \$2.50 each

ILEX GLABRA, Inkberry
 Use in masses of low evergreens with Mountain Laurel.
 1 -1½ ft. high \$1.50 each

ILEX OPACA, American Holly
 Native on Atlantic coast. Worthy of making a place for.
 It will brighten up any planting.

2 -3 ft. high \$6.00 each
 4 -5 ft. " 12.00 "

KALMIA LATIFOLIA, Mountain Laurel
 Good all-year-round foliage with showy bloom. Enjoys
 shade or sun. A good plant to weave in anywhere.

1 -1½ ft. high \$1.50 each
 2 -2½ ft. " 3.00 " (Seedling grown)
 2 -3 ft. " 2.50 " (Collected)

LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI, Drooping Leucothoe
 Long arching branches turning bronze in winter.

6 -12 in. high \$1.00 each \$9.00 ten
 1 -1½ ft. " 1.50 " 12.00 "

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA, Oregon Hollygrape
 Looks like dwarf holly. Likes shade.

9 -15 in. high \$2.00 each

PACHISTIMA CANBYI, Canby Pachistima
 Makes a velvety evergreen mat six inches high. Small
 leaves.

\$.50 each \$4.50 ten
 (Hundred \$40.00)

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS, Japanese Pachysandra
 Small evergreen eight inches high, rapid spreader. A good
 cover plant.

\$2.00 ten
 (Hundred \$15.00)

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA, Thicket Hawthorn
 Masses of reddish orange—colored berries in fall.

2 ft. high \$1.50 each \$12.50 ten

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM, Carolina Rhododendron

Small growing with clear pink flowers.
 6 -12 in. high \$2.00 each
 1½ -2 ft. " 5.00 "

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE, Hybrid seedlings

Bushy, budded plants. Have small seedlings at low rates.
 1 -1½ ft. high \$2.50 each \$22.50 ten
 -2 ft. " 6.00 " 55.00 "

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE, named hybrids

Lavender, rose, red and white flowers in June.
 2 -3 ft. high \$12.00 each
 3 -4 ft. " 18.00 "

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM, Rosebay Rhododendron
 White flowers. Blooms in late June and likes shady conditions.

1½ ft. high \$5.00 each
 2 ft. " 5.00 "

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM ROSEUM, Pink Rosebay Rhododendron

Pink tinted flowers.
 1 -2 ft. high \$5.00 each
 3 -4 ft. " 15.00 "

RHODODENDRON MICRANTHUM, Manchurian Rhododendron

Dense clusters of small white flowers.
 1 -2 ft. high \$4.00 each

VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM, Leather Leaf Viburnum

Glossy leafed plant from China. Flat white flowers and
 small berries.

1½ -2 ft. high \$3.00 each \$27.50 ten

VINCA MINOR, Common Periwinkle

A creeper, six inches high with blue flowers.
 \$.30 each \$2.50 ten

DWARF BOXWOOD

Buxus Suffruticosa

We have available many beautiful specimens two to eight feet high suitable for court or formal planting. Our boxwood show is worth coming miles to see. Prices on application.



Our specimens equal this.



See our boxwood for similar planting.



White Pines shutting out street and giving privacy. Get in the lee in a March gale and know what two or three rows will do for your children's winter playground. Consider as a background for a flower garden.

BOUNDARY PLANTING

By that we mean the use of something besides a privet hedge for planting along the street or separating your neighbor's property. We mean the use of flowering shrubs or evergreens—Better yet, the combined use of both; the evergreens give all year effect, while shrubs give the bright colors during summer. Such a bulwark of foliage as this will, with equal facility shut out busy street, screen off objectionable views or protect you from cold winds. It should be of irregular outline and can be changed or added to at any time. It also makes a most ideal background for flower border or garden. Let us help you design such a planting. You will be surprised how such beauty and comfort can be purchased at low cost.

ENTRANCE PLANTING

This applies to both drive and walk entrances. Usually a little planting is needed to give an attractive, finished appearance.. Low growing shrubs or evergreens serve the purpose best, especially at drive entrance, because they will not grow up and shut off the view, thereby eliminating chance of accident. You see many dangerous entrance plantings of tall shrubs and evergreens. Make a selection of plants from the low growing evergreen and shrub lists.



A safe planting of low shrubs.



Combination Screen and Boundary Planting.



How much better this boundary planting of flowering shrubs looks than if just a privet hedge was used.



Spirea—Excellent for hedges.

SUGGESTIONS FOR HEDGES

EVERGREENS

JAPANESE YEW (all varieties)—Makes the best low evergreen hedge and can be kept trimmed to any size. Particularly effective when used as hedge surrounding garden and cemetery plot. Also attractive as hedge along walk or street. Will stand shady locations.

DWARF JAPANESE YEW—Dense, dark, low-growing form especially suited for bordering garden walks.

ARBORVITAE (in variety)—Pyramidal and dome forms of light green foliage. Thrive better on moist, sandy soil on the south side of Long Island. Dwarf varieties use for garden borders and window boxes.

AMERICAN HEMLOCK—Graceful dark green foliage which you probably are familiar with. Does best sheltered from severe, dry winds. We call your particular attention to the large trained hedge we have in the nursery 600 ft. long, eighteen ft. high, sixteen ft. spread. Consider it for making a garden

theatre, to enclose entrance court, background for garden, or for screening service or laundry yard.

HEATHER (Scotch Heather)—Everybody loves heather, but few have thought it available. Unique for bordering garden walks. Very good for planting on steep banks to hold up.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

JAPANESE BARBERRY—A popular hedge. Graceful when allowed to grow naturally and more beautiful than privet when clipped. Foliage is light green covered with red berries throughout the winter.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—One hedge plant that everyone knows. Cheap and good.

COTONEASTER (in variety)—Their gracefulness of form, beauty of flower and fruit recommends them for hedging walks.

SPIREA THUNBERI—Spirea van Houttei, Snowberry and Indian Currant—They are recommended for texture and gracefulness of foliage, besides beauty of flower and fruit. Will make an economical frame for flower garden or hedge along neighbor's line.

See Index For Sizes and Prices.



Children's Library, Westbury, L. I. Japanese Yew bordering walk. The best evergreen for Cemetery plot.



Street Hedge of Flowering Shrubs.



Forsythia—Estate of Julian Peabody, Westbury, L. I. Shrubs are ideal for bordering woodland walks. Besides beauty of flower and texture of foliage, they give shelter for birds and winter food, if berry bearing. Most shrubs won't stand much shade, forsythia is an exception.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

LANDSCAPE architects know the value of flowering shrubs and use them in quantity for variation of foliage and spreading sweeps of color. Why is it the small plot owner neglects them so? They have in them the most valuable assets possible in the beautifying of the home grounds. Their use breaks up the flat monotony that often spoils Home Landscapes. You can derive much pleasure by studying our list of old and new varieties.

If the arrangement of shrubs on your grounds is puzzling you, come to the nursery and you will get an idea of the height and spread of the different varieties and so decide as to spacing them. If you will send us a rough plan of the proposed locations we would be pleased to help you plan out a shrub group or border planting that will give you everlasting joy and a paradise for the birds to nest and feed.

Summer planting is practical with most shrubs. They may wilt a bit and drop a few leaves, but will quickly pick up and keep on growing and you will have the fun of extending the planting season.

TALL GROWING SHRUBS

Varieties with a height of eight feet or more at maturity suitable for boundary and screen planting. Plant smaller growing varieties in front.

ACER GINNALA, Amur Maple.

The earliest autumn color.

2-3 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50 ten
3-4 ft. "	.75 "	7.00 "

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS, Buttonbush

Clusters of white balls in July.

1½-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50 ten
2-3 ft. "	.75 "	7.00 "

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA, White Fringe

Fragrant shrubby tree, white flowers in May.

1-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50 ten
2-3 ft. "	.75 "	7.00 "

CORNUS ALTERNIFOLIA, Pagoda Dogwood

Horizontal branches. Dark blue fruit.

5-8 ft. high	\$5.00 each
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CORNUS MAS, Cornelian Cherry

Yellow flowers earlier than Forsythia. Red fruit in September.

2 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten
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CORYLUS COLURNA, Constantinople Hazelnut

A big tree from the Black Sea.

5-6 ft. high	\$5.00 each
6-8 ft. "	7.00 "

EUONYMUS SIEBOLDIANA, Spindle Tree

Big shrub hung with little yellow and orange berries, similar to bittersweet.

3-4 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten
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HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA, Common Witch-Hazel

Large shrub, petals bright yellow, blooming in late autumn.

1-2 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten
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HIBISCUS SYRIACUS, Althea

A hollyhock flower in late summer.

1-1½ ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50 ten
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HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS, Smooth Hydrangea

Rounded heads of white flowers all summer.

1½-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50 ten
2-3 ft. "	.75 "	7.00 "

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA, Peegee Hydrangea

Large showy flowers in August and September.

2-3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten
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LONICERA MAACKI, Amur Honeysuckle

Large shrub with white flowers and dark red fruit.

3-5 ft. high	\$1.00 each	\$9.00 ten
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LONICERA STANDISH, Standish honeysuckle

Fragrant yellow blossoms sometimes covered with ice in early spring.

2-3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten
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LONICERA TATARICA, Tartarian Honeysuckle

Upright shrub heavily fruited in July and August with currant-like fruit.

2-3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten
3-4 ft. "	1.00 "	9.00 "

PHOTINIA VILLOSA, Chinese Christmas Berry

Large shrub with profuse white flowers in May, clusters of red berries in autumn.

2-3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten
3-4 ft. "	1.00 "	9.00 "

MEDIUM GROWING SHRUBS

Varieties with height of four to eight feet at maturity. Desirable for planting in front of taller shrubs or near the house foundation.

ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA, Five leaved Aralia

Medium growing shrub valuable for attractive foliage.

3-4 ft. high	\$1.00 each	\$9.00 ten
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SALIX MULTINERVIS, Japanese Pussywillow

The earliest and largest Pussywillow

2-3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten
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SPIREA OPULIFOLIA, Physocarpus opulifolius

Spread of shrubs about eight to ten feet. Flowers white in early summer.

4-5 ft. high	\$1.00 each	\$9.00 ten
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SYRINGA (MIXED) LILAC

Beloved for beauty of flower and fragrance. Best not to depend on lilacs for foliage. They need heavier soil than most of Long Island.

1½-2 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten
2-3 ft. "	1.00 "	9.00 "
3-4 ft. "	1.50 "	12.50 "

VIBURNUM DENTATUM, Arrowwood

White blossoms in May. Blue berries in October.

1-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50 ten
2-3 ft. "	.75 "	7.00 "
3-4 ft. "	1.00 "	9.00 "
4-5 ft. "	2.00 "	17.50 "

VIBURNUM DILITATUM, Linden Viburnum

Numerous small scarlet berries all winter. Makes a round massive shrub.

1-2 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten
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VIBURNUM LANTANA, Way-faring Tree

Bright red fruit in July, later turning black.

2-3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten
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VIBURNUM LENTAGO, Nanny Berry

Tall, blue-black fruit, leaves glossy dark green.

3-4 ft. high	\$1.00 each	\$9.00 ten
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VIBURNUM OPULUS, European Cranberry Bush.

Flat-topped flower heads of white. Conspicuous red berries.

1-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50 ten
2-3 ft. "	.75 "	7.00 "
3-4 ft. "	1.00 "	9.00 "
4-5 ft. "	1.50 "	12.50 "

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILE, Common Snowball

An old fashioned shrub with white balls three inches in diameter at Decoration Day.

1½-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50 ten
2-3 ft. "	.75 "	7.00 "

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM, Single File Viburnum

Flat topped clusters of white flowers.

1½-2 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten
2-3 ft. "	1.00 "	9.00 "

WEIGELIA EVA RATHKE, Weigelia

Crimson flowers covering the whole plant.

1½-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50 ten
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WEIGELIA ROSEA, Weigelia

Pink bells in May and June.

1-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50 ten
2-3 ft. "	.75 "	7.00 "
3-4 ft. "	1.00 "	9.00 "

ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA, Red Chokeberry

Red berries all winter.

1-2 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten
2-3 ft. "	1.00 "	9.00 "



Azaleas on estate of Mr. W. R. Coc, Oyster Bay, L. I. We have thousands of small plants for you to paint the landscape in the most gorgeous colors.

AZALEAS

WHAT do Azaleas mean to you? Is it the elusive pink May apple or honeysuckle that you have found in the woods? Is it the potted plant for winter decoration and Easter? Or do you remember the yellow and pink azaleas that were imported from Holland, usually in bloom when they were taken out of the boxes and which made a little splash of color early in spring? If you have thought of them as something you can plant by the thousand to make the town pink or yellow, you are right. Mrs. Doubleday said you cannot do that in America until the nurserymen here raise them from seed. Professor Sargent, director of Arnold Arboretum, ten years ago said, "Mr Hicks, why don't you grow azaleas from seed?" Now we are doing it and the little plants are ready. Some have bloomed last year, some will bloom this year, and you had better get them while they are small and in quantity. You don't have to think ahead to get them. Select them just as they are bursting in bloom. If your enthusiasm or labor supply results in planting them in midsummer, they will be well rooted by autumn.

You will soon delight to invite your friends to your azalea garden. They will tell you about the famous azalea gardens near Charleston. You can perhaps approach their beauty in the next fifteen years. Azaleas show you their full color when first they bloom two or three years from seed. We have them in such quantity that you can start this year with one or one hundred and keep on adding year after year.

AZALEA ARBORESCENS, Sweet Azalea			
White with red stamens. Very fragrant.			
1-1½ ft. high	\$1.25 each	\$10.00	ten
2 ft.	2.00 "	17.50	"
AZALEA DAHURICA			
Very early lavender blossoms.			
6-12 in. high	\$3.00 each	\$27.50	ten
1½-2 ft. "	5.00 "		
AZALEA KAEMPFERI, Torch Azalea			
Pink to orange.			
1-2 ft. high	\$3.00 each	\$27.50	ten
2-3 ft. "	5.00 "		
AZALEA NUDIFLORA, Pinxsterbloom			
Clear pink bloom			
1-1½ ft. high	\$1.00 each	\$9.00	ten
2-2½ ft. "	3.00 "		
AZALEA VASEYI, Pinkshell Azalea			
The most beautiful pink variety.			
1-1½ ft. high	\$1.00 each	\$9.00	ten
2 ft. "	3.00 "		
AZALEA VIScosa, Swamp Azalea			
White bloom.			
1-2 ft. high	\$1.00 each	\$9.00	ten
BENZOIN AESTIVALE, Spice Bush			
Yellow flowers in early spring.			
1-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50	ten
3-4 ft. "	.75 "	7.00	"
BERBERIS VULGARIS, Common Barberry			
Good border plant. Graceful, arching branches, long clusters. Red fruit.			
1-2 ft. high	\$.35 each	\$3.00	ten
BUDDLEIA MAGNIFICA, Butterfly Bush			
Lilac-like flowers from June until frost.			
1-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50	ten
CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS, Common Sweetshrub			
Fragrant brown flowers. You remember carrying the sweet scented buds in your handkerchief.			
1½-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50	ten
CLETHRHA ALNIFOLIA, Summer sweet			
Spikes of fragrant white flowers in July.			
3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00	ten
CORNUS PANICULATA, Gray Dogwood			
White flowers in June and July. White berries in September.			
2 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00	ten
3-4 ft. "	1.00 "	9.00	"
CORNUS PAUCINERVIS, Littleleaf Dogwood			
From China. Spreading habit. White flowers in July.			
2-3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00	ten
3-4 ft. "	1.00 "	9.00	"
CORNUS SIBERICA, Coral Dogwood			
Coral red branches in winter.			
2-3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00	ten
3-4 ft. "	1.00 "	9.00	"
CORNUS STOLONIFERA FLAVIRAMEA, Goldentwig Dogwood			
Bright yellow branches in winter.			
1½-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50	ten
CORYLUS AMERICANA, American Hazelnut			
Grow your own nuts.			
2-3 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50	ten

COTONEASTERS

Beautiful plants introduced from China and proving to be the most useful of foreign shrubs. Some have evergreen foliage. Their gracefulness of habit and beauty of flowers and fruits make them most ideal for planting at the house foundation, entrances, hedges and cover planting. Also see Rare plant list.

COTONEASTER ACTUIFOLIA, Peking Cotoneaster			
Slender bush with black fruit.			
3-4 ft. high	\$1.00 each		

COTONEASTER DIELSIANA, Diel's Cotoneaster			
Showy bright fruit.			
2-3 ft. high	\$1.50 each	\$12.50	ten
COTONEASTER DIVARICATA, Spreading Cotoneaster			
Glossy dark green leaves with red berries.			
1-2 ft. high	\$1.50 each	\$12.50	ten
2-3 ft. "	2.50 "	22.50	"
COTONEASTER FOVEOLATA			
Heavy foliage. Black fruit.			
4-5 ft. high	\$3.50 each	\$30.00	ten
COTONEASTER MULTIFLORA CALOCARPA			
Large red fruit. Arching branches.			
3-4 ft. high	\$3.50 each	\$30.00	ten
COTONEASTER SIMONSI			
Good for hedges. Shiny fruit and crimson foliage in fall.			
3-5 ft. high	\$2.50 each	\$22.50	ten
COTONEASTER ZABELI			
Most graceful, arching branches.			
1½-2 ft. high	\$2.00 each	\$17.50	ten
3-4 ft. "	3.50 "	30.00	"
CYDONIA JAPONICA, Japanese Quince			
Brilliant red flowers in early May.			
1-1½ ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00	ten
DEUTZIA MAGNIFICA			
Double white flowers.			
2-3 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50	ten
3-4 ft. "	.75 "	7.00	"
DEUTZIA SCABRA, Pride of Rochester			
Double white flowers with band of pink on outside petals in June.			
1½-2 ft. high	\$.35 each	\$3.00	ten
2-3 ft. "	.50 "	4.50	"
3-4 ft. "	.75 "	7.00	"
5-6 ft. "	1.50 "		
ELEAGNUS LONGIPES, Cherry Eleagnus			
Cherry-like fruit in July.			
1½-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50	ten
2-3 ft. high "	.75 "	7.00	"
ELEAGNUS UMBELLATA, Autumn Eleagnus			
The juicy red berries. Give bird food and add touch of color when leaves fall. Japanese children eat.			
1½-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50	ten
6-8 "	2.50 "	22.50	"
EUONYMUS ALATUS, Winged Euonymus			
Brilliant fall foliage and red fruit.			
3-4 ft. high	\$1.00 each	\$9.00	ten
4-5 ft. "	1.50 "	12.50	"
FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA DENSIFLORA, Border forsythia			
A heavier blooming form of Fortune Forsythia.			
2-3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00	ten
FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA SPECTABILIS, Showy Border Forsythia.			
An improvement on its parent Fortune Forsythia.			
2-3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00	ten
FORSYTHIA SUSPENSIA, Weeping Forsythia			
A weeping form of Fortune Forsythia.			
2-3 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50	ten
4-5 ft. "	1.50 "	12.50	"
FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA FORTUNEI, Fortune Forsythia.			
An upright shrub with masses of golden yellow flowers in early spring.			
2-3 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50	ten
4-5 ft. "	.75 "	7.00	"
4-5 ft. "	1.50 "	12.50	"
4-5 ft. "	\$1.00 "	\$9.00	ten
FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA, Greenstem Forsythia			
Excellent foliage that lasts until early winter. Deep yellow flowers.			
1½-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50	ten
2-3 ft. "	.75 "	7.00	"



Deutzia gracilis. A low mat of white. Such planting is what you need along drive.

LEX LAEVIGATA, Smooth Winterberry

Orange red fruit in fall. Member holly family.
3-4 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

LEX VERTICILLATA, Common Winterberry

Profuse bright red fruit all winter.
1½-2 ft. high \$.50 each \$4.50 ten

KERRIA JAPONICA, Kerna

Old fashioned shrub with yellow flowers.
1-2 ft. high \$.50 each \$4.50 ten

KERRIA JAPONICA FL. PL., Double Kerna

Same as above, except double flowers.

1-2 ft. high \$.50 each \$4.50 ten

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM, California Privet

The most popular hedge plant.

2-3 ft. high \$.25 each \$2.00 ten
3-4 ft. " .35 " 3.00 "

LIGUSTRUM REGELIANUM, Regel Privet

A low growing compact plant with spreading habit. Grows eight feet with horizontal, spreading branches. Blue-black fruit feeds birds in winter.

1-2 ft. high \$.35 each \$3.00 ten
2-3 ft. " .50 " 4.50 "

LIGUSTRUM VULGARIS PYRAMIDALIS, Pyramidal European Privet

A pyramidal form of European privet.

1-2 ft. high \$.50 each \$4.50 ten
2-3 ft. " .75 " 7.00 "

MYRICA CAROLINENSIS, Northern Bayberry

The white wax-covered berries were used by the early settlers for candles. Good for dry ground.

1-2 ft. high \$.50 each \$4.50 ten
2-3 ft. " 1.50 " 12.50 "

PHILADELPHUS CARONARIUS, Sweet Mock Orange

Large sweet white flowers in early June.
2-3 ft. high \$.50 each \$4.50 ten
3-4 ft. " .75 " 7.00 "
4-5 ft. " 1.00 " 9.00 "

PHILADELPHUS FALCONERI, Star Mockorange

Tall white spreading shrub with white flowers.
3-4 ft. high \$2.00 each \$17.50 ten
5-6 ft. " 3.50 "

PHILADELPHUS MAGDALENAE, Magdalena Mockorange

Low spreading shrub. White flowers.
2-3 ft. high \$1.00 each
3-4 ft. " 2.00 " \$9.00 ten

PHILADELPHUS VIRGINAL

Crested double white flowers. Very fragrant.
2-3 ft. high \$1.00 each \$9.00 ten

PRUNUS TOMENTOSA, Nanking Cherry

Hardy variety with white flowers. Light red cherry.
2-3 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

RHODOTYPOS KERRIOIDES, Jetbead

Single white flowers in May. Blackberries in autumn.

2-3 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

ROSA MULTIFLORA, Japanese Rose

Small white flowers in masses.
1-3 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS ACUTILOBA, Cutleaf Elder

Cut-leaved variety of Wild elder with flat, white flowers in June and purple berries.

6-7 ft. high \$2.00 each \$17.50 ten

SPIREA DOUGLASI, Douglas Spirea

Deep pink flowers in panicles.

2-3 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten



Philadelphus Falconeri.
Star Mockorange.



Viburnum opulus, European Cranberry Bush.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA, Bridalwreath

Branches studded with little white flowers.
1-2 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

SPIREA THUNBERGI, Thunberg Spirea

Feathery green foliage. A white snowdrift in May.
1 -1½ ft. high \$.50 each \$4.50 ten
1½-2 ft. " .75 " 7.00 "

SPIREA TOMENTOSA, Hardhack

Deep pink flowers.
3-4 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI, Van Houtte Spirea

A fountain of white the latter part of May.
2-3 ft. high \$.50 each \$4.50 ten
3-4 ft. " .75 " 7.00 "

STAPHYLEA TRIFOLIA, American Bladdernut

Nodding white flowers in raceme-like clusters in spring.
1-2 ft. high \$.50 each \$4.50 ten

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA, Cutleaf Stephanandra

A low shrub with fleecy foliage.
2-3 ft. high \$.50 each \$4.50 ten

SYMPLOCUS PANICULATA, Asiatic SweetLeaf

Robin's egg blue berries in early autumn. Very choice.
1-1½ ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten
2-3 ft. " 1.00 " 9.00 "
3-4 ft. " 3.00 " 27.50 "

SYRINGA PERSICA, Persian Lilac

Pale lilac flowers that gracefully bend their slender branches.
1½-2 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten
2-3 ft. " 1.00 " 9.00 "

VIBURNUM AFFINE

Slender upright branches with black fruit.
2-3 ft. high \$1.00 each \$9.00 ten

VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES, Withe-rod

White flowers. Pink and blue berries in September.
2-3 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

LOW GROWING SHRUBS

Varieties with a height of two to four feet at maturity. Adaptable to feathering down groups of tall shrubs and evergreens, foundation and entrance plantings, covering banks, etc.

AMORPHA CANESCENS, Leadplant

Feathery foliage with dark violet flowers.

1½-2 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

AMYGDALIS COMMUNIS, Pink and white double Flowering almond

Early spikes of double pink rosettes.

1½-2 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

3-4 ft. " 1.50 "

BERBERIS THUNBERGII, Japanese Barberry

Hedge or border plant. Glow of red berries all winter.

1½-2 ft. high \$.50 each \$4.50 ten

2 ft. " .75 " 7.00 "

BERBERIS THUNBERGII MINOR, Box Barberry

Small leaf. Dwarf growing.

1 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

Pink flowers. Lilac fruit.

CALICARPA JAPONICA, Japanese Beauty Bush

1-2 ft. high \$.50 each \$4.50 ten

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS, Rock Cotoneaster

Low growing. For rock gardens and cover planting.

4-6 in. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

COTONEASTER ROTUNDIFOLIA, Round Leaf Cotoneaster

Prostrate growing. Bright red fruit.

1 ft. high \$1.50 each \$12.50 ten

DEUTZIA GRACILIS, Slender Deutzia

Small mounds of white.

1-1½ ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI, Lemoine Deutzia

Showy white flowers. Spreading habit.

1½ ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten

WEIGELIA ROSEA, Weigelia Rosea

Large shrub. Very showy.

1-2 ft. high \$.75 each \$7.00 ten



Block of Weigelia Rosea. Don't think our shrubs are small scrawny plants. They are big and broad, giving effective results at once.

HYPERICUM DENSIFLORUM, St. Johnswort			
Bright yellow flowers in late summer.			
2-3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten	
3 ft. "	1.00 "	9.00 "	
HYPERICUM NUDIFLORUM			
Yellow flowers late. Summer.			
2-3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten	
SPIREA BUMALDA, Anthony Waterer			
Deep pink flowers in flat heads.			
1½-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50 ten	
SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA, Spirea Japonica			
Dome two to three feet. White flowers in June.			
1-2 ft. high	\$.50	\$4.50 ten	

SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS, Coralberry			
Profusely deep red berries. Good for bank plantings.			
2 -3 ft. high	\$.75 each	\$7.00 ten	
SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS, Common Snowberry			
White marbles in September and October.			
1½-2 ft. high	\$.50 each	\$4.50 ten	
2 -3 ft. "	.75 "	7.00 "	
VIBURNUM OPULUS NANA, Dwarf Viburnum			
Very dwarf. Use in rockeries.			
8 -15 in. high	\$1.50 each	\$12.50 ten	



Symplocos Paniculata.
Asiatic Sweetleaf
Robin's egg blue berries.

BERRY-BEARING SHRUBS FURNISH FOOD FOR SONG AND GAME-BIRDS

ALL winter long the thickets are alive with the birds that get their food from the berry-bearing shrubs. The food-plants of the birds, squirrels, the Indians, and the early settlers are the best guide to what should be grown now. With berry-bearing shrubs around your place you can make the birds contented, you can study them from your window, and you can enjoy their songs. The birds will stay as long as the berries are there, so have a plenty.

John Burroughs, says that the insect-eating birds would starve if they did not have berries. You may notice that in early spring, before the angleworms come up, the robins feed on berries. Make a border of berried shrubs and trees, spacing them three to six feet apart, or add these shrubs to your present border. Plant shrubs freely on the hills, along the woodland borders, by the streams and shores, even if you do not own the land. You can lead your community in this movement and can surprise your friends with the show which these shrubs will make —and it is a show that is harmonious and in good taste.

If you have a place where berry-bearing shrubs can be used, telephone us (Westbury 68), drop us a line, send us a sketch, or a photograph of the place, and we will help you to carry out your ideas.

FOR GAME-COVERS. Plant the berry-bearing shrubs by the thousands, following the fashion that has prevailed in England for many years, where shrubs that take care of themselves are used. Study it scientifically to provide for long blizzards. At the Arnold Arboretum there are over 100 species with berries in March.

Groves of evergreens, and oaks that hold their leaves during the cold season, will give winter protection for the birds. Thickets of shrubs, including the thorns, will give havens of refuge where the birds will be safe from the attacks of hawks and predatory animals. You can plant many of them all summer. Let us help you plan several years' programme in planting your game-preserve and bird sanctuary.

BERRY-BEARING SHRUBS

Aronia arbutifolia, Red Chokeberry, red berries.
Benzoin aestivale, Spice Bush, red berries.
Berberis thunbergi, Japanese Barberry, red berries.
Cornus (invariety), dogwoods, red, blue and white berries.
Cotoneasters (in variety), Cotoneasters, red, black and purple berries.
Euonymus alatus, Cork bark, burning bush, orange berries.
Eleagnus, Silver thorn, orange, red berries.
Ilex verticillata, Winterberry, red berries.
Ligustrum Ibota and *Regelianum*, Privet, blue-black berries.
Lonicera (in variety), bush honeysuckle, red berries.
Malus in variety, flowering crab, yellow and red fruit.
Myrica cerifera, Bayberry, grey berries.

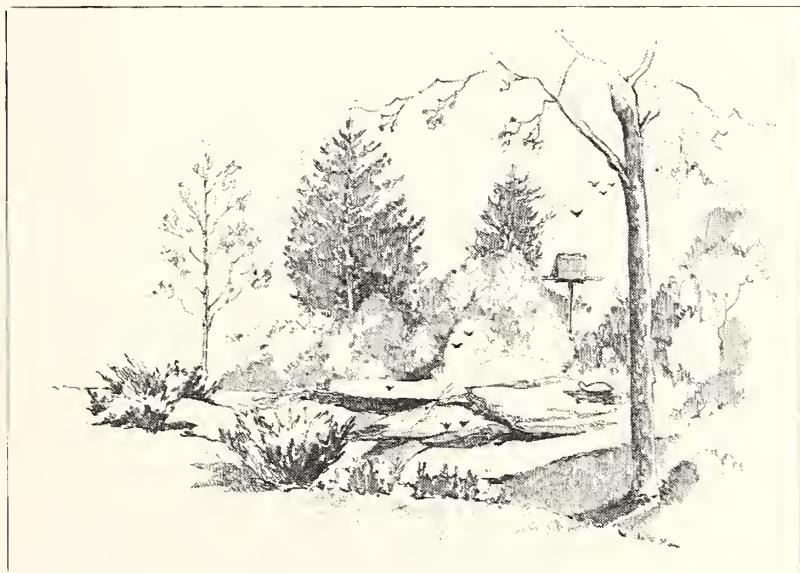
Prunus tomentosa, Nanking cherry, red fruit.
Photinia villosa, Chinese Christmas berry, red berries.
Rhodotypos kerrioides, White Kerria, Black berries.
Roses, Red fruit.
Sambucus canadensis, common elder purple berries.
Symporicarpos racemosus, Snowberry, white berries.
Symporicarpos vulgaris, coralberry, red berries.
Symplocus paniculata, Asiatic Sweetleaf, turquoise blue berries.
Viburnum cassinoides, Witherod, pink and blue berries.
Viburnum dentatum, arrowwood, blue berries.
Viburnum opulus, highbush cranberry, red berries.
Viburnum dilitatum, Linden viburnum, red berries.

VINES

Actinidia arguta, Bower actinidia, Gooseberry-like berries.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Virginia creeper, Blue berries.
Roses, Climbing varieties, orange and red.

Celastrus scandens, American bittersweet, Orange berries.
Euonymus Wintercreeper, Orange berries.
Lonicera Halliana, Japanese Honeysuckle, black berries.

For Descriptions of Plants and Prices See Index



The Bird Sanctuary in the garden of the Children's Library, Robert Bacon Memorial, Westbury, Long Island. The combination of bushes and water will make your garden a veritable bird paradise. Burroughs said, "Birds need berries in the winter, otherwise they starve."



The Rock Garden of Hicks Nurseries is more an evergreen garden. Some dwarf and low growing evergreens, rhododendrons, and azaleas are shown there and you can take home plants of them at any time during the summer.

WHY NOT A ROCK GARDEN?

IT is just a matter of starting and having the fun of teaching yourself. What do the rocks do. Keep out competition, offer a place for low plants to reach cool moist soil under the rocks and a place to grow above the rocks.

Are the rocks necessary for rock plants? No, you can grow the many new or rare and beautiful plants on the open border. Stumps will do for rocks.

Where get the rocks? The north part of Long Island has an assortment of the harder rocks from the Palisades to Labrador. Why harder rocks? The softer rocks were ground up, weathered and washed away. Occasionally a soft stone can be found recently dug out of a bank. Such stones hold moisture and are cool and in a dozen years may dissolve into sand. Look for flat ones. The hard rounded boulders of Long Island may not be idea rock garden material, but they are here. At the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Mr. Montague Free has shown how well they can be used.

Bring in plants of woodland, cliff, prairie and shore and give each an approximately happy home. Come to the Hicks Nurseries and take home plants at any time. In the winter many are in the greenhouse ready to make your acquaintance.

We list a few suggestive plants for use in your rock garden. Write for more complete list. For background to Rock Garden and Wild Garden see lists of Evergreen trees and tall shrubs.

LOW-GROWING AND DWARF EVERGREENS FOR ROCK GARDENS

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA NANA, <i>Dwarf Hinoki Cypress</i>	4-6 in. high	\$1.00 each
CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA SQUARROSA NANA, <i>Dwarf Moss Retinospora</i>	4-6 in. high	\$2.50 each
JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS VAR. SQUAMATA, <i>Japanese Trailing Juniper</i>	1½ ft. spread	\$3.50 each
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA VAR. KOSTERI, <i>Koster Juniper</i>	1-1½ ft.	\$3.00 each
JUNIPERUS LITTORALIS, <i>Shore Juniper</i>	1 ft.	\$2.50 each
JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA VAR. MEYERI, <i>Meyer Juniper</i>	1 ft. high	\$3.00 each
TAXUS CUSPIDATA VAR. NANA, <i>Dwarf Japanese Yew</i>	6-12 in. high	\$3.50 each
	1-1½ ft.	5.00 "
TAXUS MEDIA VAR. HICKSI, <i>Hicks Yew</i>	1-1½ ft. high	\$4.00 each
	2 ft. "	6.00 "

LOW-GROWING BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS FOR ROCK GARDENS

AZALEA HINODEGERI, <i>Japanese Azalea</i>	6-10 in.	\$2.50 each
BERBERIS GAGNEPAINI, <i>Black Barberry</i>	4-6 in.	\$1.00 each
BERBERIS VERRUCULOSA, <i>Warty Barberry</i>	3-6 in.	\$1.00 each
CALLUNA AND ERICA IN VARIETY, <i>White, Pink and Rose Flowers.</i>		
	\$.60 each	\$ 5.00 ten
COTONEASTER ADPRESSA, <i>Creeping Cotoneaster</i>	3-4 in.	\$1.50 each
COTONEASTER HUMIFUSA	3-4 in.	\$1.50 each
COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA WHEELERI	3-4 in.	\$1.00 each
EUONYMUS RADICANS, VAR. KEWENSIS (<i>Baby Wintercreeper</i>)		\$.75 each
PACHISTIMA CANBY, <i>Canby Pachistima</i>		
	\$.50 each	\$ 4.50 ten
PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS, <i>Japanese Pachysandra</i>		
	\$2.00 ten	\$18.00 hundred
SARCOCOCA HOOKERIANA HUMILIS	1 yr.	\$2.50 each
PERENNIALS—Plants marked with * are rock plants.		

See also list of Hardy Perennials for Rock Gardens.



In this rock garden a bronze frog spouts for a tiny water fall. Mosses and ferns grow on the damp rocks. The water runs under the path to a bog bordered pool. Various parts are arranged for lime loving plants, acid soil plants, sun loving cactus and stone crops and others for shade loving azaleas. Between the stones of the path crevice plants are grown.



Deutzia Magnifica.

PICEA EXCELSA PUMILA, *Dwarf Norway Spruce*

A low, more flat, dense form not exceeding two feet with short and thick branches of light green foliage.
6-12 in. \$3.00 each

PICEA EXCELSA PUMILA, *Dwarf Norway Spruce*

A dwarf depressed globose, densely branched from with thick and stiff branches. Lustrous dark green or bluish green foliage.
6-8 in high \$3.00 each

PICEA EXCELSA NANA COMPACTA, *Dwarf Norway Spruce*

Depressed, globose or sometimes conical form with very short branches. All the above Dwarf Spruce are similar and equally good for rock gardens.
6-12 in. \$3.00 each

PICEA ORIENTALIS NANA, *Dwarf Oriental Spruce*

Low form of broadly pyramidal habit, with wide spreading branches.
6-12 in. \$3.00 each

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA NANA, *Dwarf Hinoki Cypress*

In Japan the Hinoki Cypress is a tree 120 feet high. This is a dwarf form with shell shaped fronds of foliage. Very interesting for house foundation or rock garden.
6-10 in. \$3.00 each

SARCOCOCCA HOOKERIANA, *Humilis*

Another pretty plant for a filler or ground cover. Will stand dense shade.
3-6 in. \$1.00 each

TAXUS MEDIA HICKSI, *Hicks Yew*

Originated in our Nurseries. A narrow form of the Japanese Yew similar to Irish Yew. Use for formal effect in garden or house foundation.

1½ ft.	2 ft.	\$4.00 each
2 ft.	2½ ft.	6.00 "

TSUGA CANADENSIS ATROVIRENS, *Dwarf Hemlock*

Is dense and compact, forming a low broad pyramid. Probably attains twenty feet in height.
1-2 ft high \$5.00 each

TORREYA NUCIFERA, *Japanese nutmeg cedar*

Evergreen tree with handsome dark green foliage. Native of Japan. Has edible seeds. Use in evergreen garden in sheltered location.

6-12 in.	\$3.00 each
6-8 ft.	25.00 "

POTENTILLA FRUITICOSA VEITCHI, *Veitch shrubby cinquefoil*

A distinct and handsome flowering shrub. Much branched mostly one to four feet high with white flowers.
1 ft. \$.75 each

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA SPECTABILIS, *Showy border forsythia*

An improvement on its parent Fortune forsythia. Bright yellow flowers.
3 ft. \$.75 each

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA DENSIFLORA

A very heavy blooming golden bell completely covering bush.
3 ft. \$.75 each

PHILADELPHUS VIRGINALIS

Highly fragrant, crested, double white flowers.
2 ft. \$1.00 each

PRUNUS TOMENTOSA, *Nanking Cherry*

A low round shrub about four feet high with myriads of bright pink flowers in May.
3 ft. \$1.00 each

KOLKWITZIA AMABALIS, *Beauty bush*

Pink flowers in June. See illustration.
2-3 ft high \$3.50 each

COTONEASTERS. See flowering shrub list.

Cotoneasters are introductions mostly from China and are not represented in the flora of this country. Their gracefulness, beauty of flower and fruit makes them most useful in the home landscapes.

DEUTZIA MAGNIFICA

Deutzias are commonly known but this is a new variety, with double white flowers heavily borne.
2-3 in. high \$.75 each



Kolkwitzia amabilis (Beauty bush)—Introduced from China in 1902. The graceful habit, free flowering qualities, pleasing pink flowers in June, and hardiness makes this one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs.



Bittersweet.

VINES

The grace and beauty of well placed vines adds untold value and charm to the Home Landscape. Use them on pergola, veranda, walls or covering banks.

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA, Bower Actinidia

Very fragrant large white flowers with gooseberry-like fruit. Big as Wisteria.

6 in. pots \$.75

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA, Virginia Creeper

Native five fingered plant with brilliant autumn color. 6-12 in. \$.75

AMELOPSIS VEITCHI, Japanese Creeper

Has three pointed or three parted leaves and clings to brick walls.

6 in. \$1.00

CELASTRUS SCANDENS, American Bittersweet

Clusters of red and orange fruit that will last indoors all winter.

1-2 ft. \$.75
2-3 ft. 1.00

CLEMATIS PANICULATA, Sweet Autumn Clematis

Vigorous vine with white flowers in September.

2 yrs. \$.30
5 in. pots .75

EUONYMUS RADICANS ACUTUS, Sharpleaf Winter-creeper

\$.75

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS, Bigleaf Winter-creeper

Broad, round leaves one inch or more in diameter. Can be used both as creeper or little dome. Loaded with orange berries.

\$.75

HEDERA HELIX, English Ivy

Evergreen but needs protection of shade.

\$.60

HYDRANGEA PETIOLARIS, Climbing Hydrangea

Flowers creamy white, in loose, flat-topped clusters. Tall growing vine. Needs protection from cold winds.

1-1/2 ft. potted \$2.50

LONICERA BRACHYPODA AUREA, Golden Hardyleaf Japanese Honeysuckle

Same as Hall's but golden color foliage.

\$1.00

LONICERA HALLIANA, Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle

White flowers in June and autumn. Black berries all winter. Foliage green until winter.

Potted \$1.00

LONICERA HENRYI, Henry Honeysuckle

New bright leaves all winter. Very hardy 6-12 ft.

\$1.00

LONICERA JAPONICA RETICULATA AUREA, Yellow-net Japanese Honeysuckle

Golden form of honeysuckle.

1-2 ft. \$1.00

WISTERIA MAGNIFICA, Yellowleaf Wisteria

1-1 1/2 ft. \$1.00

WISTERIA SINENSIS (BLUE), Chinese Wisteria

The old favorite, fragrant blue flowers in early May. 5 in. pots \$1.00

WISTERIA SINENSIS (WHITE)

Same as above but white flowers.

5 in. pots \$1.00

BANK PLANTING

With small cost an ugly bank can be made a beauty spot. Study our lists of dwarf evergreens and shrubs, roses and vines—yew, juniper, laurel, leucothoe, heather, chokberry, Indian currant, snowberry, euonymus, pachysandra, pachystima, roses and vines are very appropriate for such use.



Bank planting of Honeysuckle on estate of C. A. Peabody, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.



HARDY ROSES

The refined beauty of a perfect rose cannot be surpassed by any other flower, and no Home Landscape is complete without them.

For the rose garden a sunny, protected situation is preferable. The soil should be prepared by digging it one and one-half feet deep, and adding an abundance of well rotted manure and bone meal. The plants may be put two to three feet apart. Budded plants should be placed so that the joint is three inches below the surface of the ground. Press the soil down firmly over the roots. Prune, closely, cutting off from one-half to two-thirds of the tops. In summer keep the soil hoed deeply. In winter hill up the earth and add strawy manure one foot deep. In the spring cut off the dead tips and thin out the branches.

While limited space prevents our listing individual varieties, our stock consists of most of the good choice roses best suited for the "Home Garden."

HYBRID TEA ROSES

This class bloom continuously throughout the summer and fall until nipped by the frost. This class embraces some of the choicest varieties, which will amply repay the extra care required in giving them the necessary winter protection. All roses, even the hardiest kinds, such as hybrid perpetuums and *rosa rugosa*, are all the better for some slight protection in winter.

Hybrid Tea Roses are the result of crosses between the Hybrid Perpetual and Tea Roses. They partake of the hardiness of the Perpetuals and the beauty and delicacy of the Tea Roses.

Prices—In Variety \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per ten.

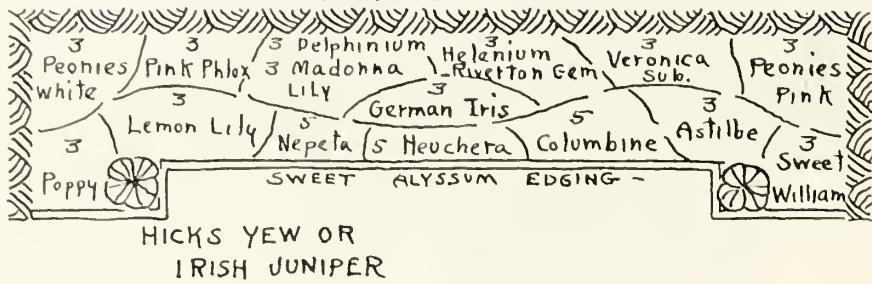
HARDY PERPETUALS

The hybrid Perpetuals produce their most abundant bloom in June with occasional blooms during the summer and fall. They will grow in any soil and climate that lures other roses. They ask no favors, nor seek special privileges. As the name implies, they are the result of Hybridizing. The plants respond so readily to scientific treatment that new varieties are produced each year, although few possess superior characteristics over the older, popular varieties. Our stock of Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas consist of tested varieties, over a wide range of color, which are best for the Home Garden. Prices—In Variety \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per ten.

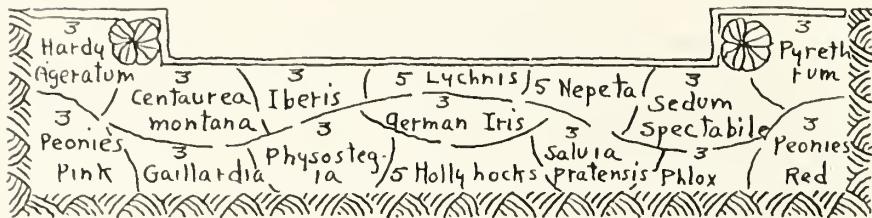
CLIMBING ROSES

Before the advent of the Crimson Rambler, about 1893, the Hardy Climbing Roses were mostly limited to the varieties of our native Prairie roses, Prairie Queen and Baltimore Belle. Now climbing roses almost equal garden varieties in beauty of flower. Their grace and beauty are admirable for covering masses of objectionable formation; dead walls and embankments can be made into things of beauty. For seventy-five cents there is nothing that will do more to beautify the Home Grounds. Prices—In Variety \$.75 each; \$7.00 per ten.

HEDGE



HICKS YEW OR
IRISH JUNIPER



A 20 by 30 foot Garden Plan containing about 100 Perennials. The edging of Sweet Alyssum you can grow from seed. The garden should be framed with Evergreens or small Shrubs.

HARDY FLOWER GARDEN

EVERYBODY loves flowers. If you are in doubt about how you can have a "Hardy Flower Garden" with its color and fragrance ask us for help. A few dollars invested will make a garden that you will enjoy for many seasons. Hardy perennials need little attention—plant them once and they come up each year. The pleasure of a trip to the nursery is in finding the colors and plants you like. They can be dug up in full bloom, placed in paper pots, and you can go right home and plant them. Mr. Trill will also show you many perennials, lillies and roses already growing in pots.

(Plants marked with * are rock plants)

\$0.35 Each \$3.00 per Ten; \$25.00 per Hundred

ACHILLEA, Boule de Neige, Yarrow. All summer, Cream. Medium.

ACHILLEA, Eupatorium, Fernleaf. Summer. Medium.

ACHILLEA ptarmica, Sneezewort. All summer. Double white. Medium.

ACONITUM in variety. Monkshood. Fall. Blue, purple. Tall.

AGROSTEMMA coronaria. Rose Campion. Early summer. Bright rose. Medium.

*AJUGA reptans, Carpet bugle. Spring. Blue. Low.

ALTHEA in variety, Hollyhock. Mid-Summer. White, pink, red, single and double. Tall.

*ALYSSUM saxatile, Golden Tuft. Spring. Golden yellow. Low.

ANCHUSA ital. Dropmore, Dropmore bugloss. Mid-Summer. Blue. Tall

ANEMONE Queen Charlotte, Japanese wind flower. Fall. Pink. Medium.

ANEMONE whirlwind. Japanese wind flower. Fall. Double white. Medium.

ANEMONE japonica alba, Japanese wind flower. Fall. White. Medium.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria, yellow camomile, Mid-Summer. Yellow. Medium.

AQUILEGIA California hybrids, Columbine. Spring and summer. Mixed. Medium.

*AQUILEGIA chrysanthia, Columbine. Spring and summer. Light yellow. Medium.

*AQUILEGIA coerulea, Columbine. Spring and summer. Blue. Medium.

AQUILEGIA long spurred hybrids. Columbine. Spring and summer. Mixed. Medium.

AQUILEGIA Mrs. Scott Elliotte Hybrids, Columbine. Spring and summer. Medium.

AQUILEGIA Rose Queens, Columbine. Spring and summer. Pink. Medium.

*ARABIS alpina, Alpine Rockcress. Spring. White. Low.

*ARMERIA formosa, False thrift. Summer. Rose pink. Low.

*ARMERIA lauchiana, Rosalie Thrift. Summer. Rose. Low.

ARTEMESIA lactiflora, White mugwort. Late summer. White. Tall.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa, Butterfly weed. Summer. Orange. Medium.



Blue and White

Pink and White Border, 25 feet long, 4 feet wide, including 70 strong plants of the best varieties covering the blooming season. Price of plants \$17.50.

ASHODELUS luteus, Common Jacobs rod. Summer. Fragrant yellow. Medium to tall.

*ASTER alpinus. Rock Aster. Fall. Lavender. Low.

ASTER climax. Lavender blue.

ASTER Mons. Fall. Light purple. Medium.

ASTER St. Egwin. Rose pink.

ASTER tataricus, Tatarian aster. Fall. Lavender. Tall.

ASTILBE, Summer. Several shades of pink, and white. Medium.

*BELLIS perennis, English daisy. Summer. Pink and white. Low.

BOLTONIA asteroides, Boltonia. Late summer. White. Tall.

BOLTONIA latisquama, Violet boltonia. All summer. Pink lavender. Tall.

*CALAMINTHA alpina, Alpine Savory. Early summer. Rich purple. Low.

CAMPANULA calycanthema, cup and saucer bellflower. Summer. Blue, pink and white. Medium.

CAMPANULA persicifolia, Peachleaf bellflower. Summer. White and blue. Medium.

*CAMPANULA rotundifolia, Harebell. All summer. Blue. Low.

*CAMPANULA turbinata, Top bellflower. Early summer. Blue. Low.

CATANANCHE caerulea, Blue cupid's dart. Summer. Deep blue. Medium.

CENTAUREA montana, Mountain bluet. Summer. Blue. Low to medium.

*CERASTIUM tomentosum. Snow-on-summer. Summer. White. Low.

CHELONE lyoni, Pink turtlehead. Late summer. Purplish pink. Medium.

CHRYSANTHEMUM in variety. Fall. Hardy Pompons. Medium. Lilian Doty. Pink. Medium. Lilian Doty. Yellow. Medium. Ruth Cummings. Terra cotta. Medium. White Wing. White. Medium.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM, Pyrenees Chrystanthemum. Summer. White. Medium.

CIMICIFUGA racemosa, Cohosh bugbane. Summer. White. Tall.

CLEMATIS RECTA, Ground Clematis, Summer. Creamy white. Medium.

COREOPSIS lanceolata, Lance coreopsis. All summer. Yellow. Medium.

DELPHINIUM Belladonna, Larkspur. Summer. White and blue. Tall.

DELPHINIUM Bellamsum, Larkspur. Summer. Blue. Tall.

*DELPHINIUM Chinese. Larkspur. Blue and white. Medium.

DELPHINIUM formosum. Larkspur. Summer. Blue and white. Medium.

DELPHINIUM Gold Medal Hybrids. Summer. Blue and lavender. Medium.

DIANTHUS Barbatus. Sweet William. Early summer. White, pink and crimson. Medium.

*DIANTHUS deltoides, Maiden pink. Summer. Pink and white. Low.

*DIANTHUS plumaris semperflorens, Perpetual pink. Summer.

*DIANTHUS plumaris, Essex Witch. Early summer. Delicate pink. Low.

DICENTRA spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. Early summer. Pink. Medium.

DIGITALIS, Fox glove. Summer. White, pink, purple. Tall.

ECHINOPS humilis, Low globe thistle. Late summer. Blue. Medium.

*ERYNGIUM amethystinum, Amethyst eryngo. Summer. Blue. Low to medium.

EUPATORIUM coelestinum, Mistflower. Late summer. Blue. Medium.

FUNKIA IN VARIETY Plantain Lily. Summer. Lavender and blue. Low.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora, common perennial gaillardia. All summer. Orange, red, yellow. Medium.

GAILLARDIA, Golden Glow. All summer. Yellow. Medium.

GEUM, Avens. Summer. Crimson. Medium.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata, Babysbreath. Summer. White. Medium.

HELENIUM Riverton Gem. Sneezeweed. Late summer. Orange and red. Medium.

*HELIANTHEMUM, Sunrose. Summer. Yellow, Pink. Low.

HELIANTHUS maximiliani, Maximilian sunflower. Fall. Yellow. Tall.

HELIANTHUS orgyalis, Tall sunflower. Fall. Yellow. Tall.

HELIANTHUS rigidus, Miss Mellish. Fall. Yellow. Tall.

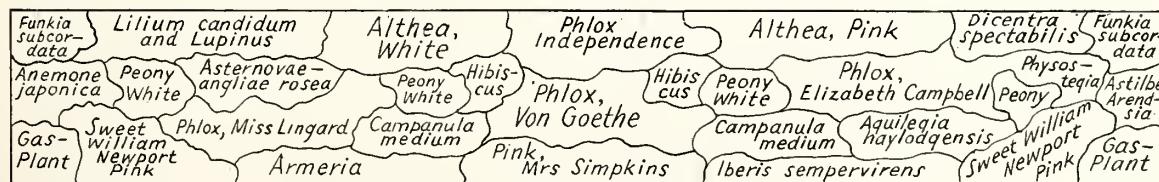
HELIOPSIS pitcheriana, Pitcher heliopsis. Summer. Golden yellow. Medium.

HEMEROCALLIS in variety, Day lily. All summer. Yellow and orange. Medium.

*HEUCHERA Sanguinea, Coral Bells. Summer. Red. Low.

HIBISCUS moscheutos, Marshmallow. Summer. White, pink and red. Tall.

*IBERIS sempervirens. Evergreen candytuft. Early summer. White. Low.



Pink and White

Blue and White Border, 25 feet long, 4 feet wide, including 70 strong plants of the best varieties covering the blooming season. Price of plants \$17.50.



Perennial Rock Plants decorating stone wall.



Phlox, Miss Lingard—Showing how plants in bloom are dug and prepared for you to take home in car.



Border of perennials in garden of Mr. Marshall Field, Huntington, L. I.

IRIS germanica, German Iris, Early summer. Medium.

Beethoven Rosy lilac and purple.

Black Prince, Rich purple.

Celeste, Pale azure blue.

Chester Hunt, Wisteria blue.

Flavescens yellow.

Floretine alba, white.

Her Majesty, Rose purple with deeper veins.

Honorabilis, Gold and mahogany.

Jeanne D'Arc, white frilled lilac.

King, Buff yellow and garnet.

Lohengrin, Light rose.

Madam Chereau, White with blue border.

Mt. Penn, Lavender, rose and crimson lilac.

Niebelungen, Faun and bronze purple.

Opera, Rich velvety purple.

Othello, Dark purple.

Pallida Dalmatica, Clear lavender.

Petit Vitry, Rich purple.

Quaker Lady, Buff and violet.

Queen of May, Rose lilac.

Rebecca, Buff and dark blue.

Rhein Nix, White and violet blue.

Rose Inique, Rose lavender.

Sherwin Wright, Golden yellow.

Specabilis, Deep purple early.

Maroon white veined.

Wyomissing, Creamy pink.

IRIS kaempferi, Japanese Iris. Mid-summer. Medium.

Delicate mauve.

White veined purple.

Deep red violet, stained white.

White stained purple.

Maroon white veined.

Gold bound, double white, gold center.

Mt. Hood, blue on gray, veined deep blue.

Pyramid, double violet blue, white veined.

*IRIS pumila hybrids. Spring. Blue, white and yellow. Low.

IRIS pseudo acorus. Yellow flag. Early summer. Yellow. Medium.

IRIS siberica, Siberian Iris. Spring. Blue and white. Medium.

KNIPHOFIA hybrids, Torch Lily. Summer. Orange and yellow. Medium.

LATHYRUS latifolus, Perennial pea. Summer. Pink, white and lavender. Climber.

LIATRIS pycnostachya, Cattail gay feather. Summer. Purple. Tall.

LIATRIS Scariosa, Gayfeather. Late summer. Rich purple. Tall.

LILIUM candidum, Madonna Lily. Summer. White. Tall. \$1.00 ea.

LILIUM regale, Regal Lily. Summer. Yellow inside, pink outside. White. Medium. \$1.00 ea.

LILIUM speciosum album, White speciosum lily. Late summer. White. Medium. \$1.00 ea.

LILIUM speciosum rubrum, Pink speciosum lily. Late summer. Pink and white. \$1.00 ea.

LILIUM tigrinum, Tiger lily. Summer. Orange. Medium.

LUPINUS polyphyllus hybrids. Lupine. Summer. Blue, pink and white. Medium.

*LYCHNIS chalcedonia. Maltese cross. All summer. Rose, pink. Low.

*LYCHNIS splendens. Rose pink campion. Summer. Pink single and double. Low.

LYTHRUM roseum. Rose Loosestrife. Late summer. Rose. Tall.

MONARDA didyma, Oswego bee-balm. Early summer. Red. Medium.

MONARDA didyma roesea, Summer. Rose lilac. Medium.

MYOSOTIS palustris, Forget-me-not. Early summer. Blue. Low.

*NEPETA mussini. Nepeta. Summer. Lavender. Medium.

OENOTHERA youngi, Young's sundrops. All summer. Yellow. Medium.

PAEONIA, Peony. Early summer. Medium. \$1.50 ea. \$12.50 for ten.

Agnes Kelway, Rose.

Albert Crousse, Salmon pink.

Delicatissima, Light pink.

Duchess de Nemours, Cream white.

Edulis Superba, Early pink.

Felix Crousse, Bright red.

La Tulipe, Lilac white, crimson tipped.

Louis Van Houtte, Dark purple.

Madam Calot, Early large pink, fragrant.

Madam Ducel, Mauve-rose.

Madam Forel, Very large double pink.

Monsieur Despont, White.

Monsieur Jules Elie, Early, Pink, large.

Officinalis Rubra, Deep crimson.

Rubra Triumphans, Red.

Triumph de l'exposition de Lille, White, yellow center.

*PAPAVER nudicaule, Iceland poppy. Summer. White, yellow and orange. Low.

PAPAVER orientale, Oriental Poppy. Summer. Pink and red. Medium.

PENSTEMON barbatus, Torrey penstemon. Summer. Bright red. Medium.

PENSTEMON, Penstemon. Summer. White. Medium.

PHLOX paniculata, Phlox. Summer. Medium.

Amoena, Bright pink.

Australia, Purple.

Baron Comte, Dark red.

Beacon, Cherry red.

Bridesmaid, White.

Elizabeth Campbell, Salmon pink.

Europa, Snow white, carmine center.

Firebrand, Bright red, deep center.

Independence, Pure white.

Jules Sandeau, Large pink.

Mad. Paul Duthrie, Pale pink.

Miss Lingard, White.

Mrs. Jenkins, White.

Newbird, Bright red.

Queen, Pure white.

R. P. Struthers, Salmon crimson center.

Rheinlander, Salmon pink, claret center.

Rijnstroom, Rose pink.

Siebold, Fiery orange, maroon center.

Thor, Salmon pink, carmine center.

Wanadis, Light violet, purple eye.

*PHLOX subulata, Moss pink. Spring. Rose pink, lilac, white. Low.

PHYSALIS franchetti. Lantern ground cherry. Late summer. Orange. Medium.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginica, False dragon head. Summer. Pink and white. Medium.

PHYSOSTEGIA virg. grandiflora. Pink. Medium.



Foxgloves bloom during the middle of Summer and attain a height of 3 to 5 feet. Their place is at the rear of flower border, smaller growing plants in front. You should plan your garden so that you have flowers every week throughout the season. Study our list for flowering dates.



Bank Planting of Moss Pink



Yucca Filamentosa.



Peony.



Campanula persicifolia, Peach Bells, blue and white.



Lupine.

PLATYCODON grandiflora. Balloon flower. Summer. Blue and white. Medium.

PLATYCODON grandiflora. Mariesii. Blue. Low.

*PLUMBAGO larpetiae, Leadwort. Late summer. Blue. Low.

POLEMONIUM coeruleum, Greek valerian. Summer. Blue. Low.

POLYGONATUM giganteum. Great Solomon's seal. Summer. Greenish white. Medium.

*PRIMULA elatior, Oxlip primrose. Spring. Mixed colors. Low.

*PRIMULA vulgaris, English primrose. Spring. Light yellow. Low.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM, Persian daisy. Pink and white. Medium.

RANUNCULUS acris. Double buttercup. Spring. Golden yellow. Medium.

RUDBECKIA laciniata, cutleaf cone flower. Summer. Yellow. Tall.

RUDBECKIA nitida.

RUDBECKIA purpurea, purple coneflower. Summer. Purple, rose. Medium.

SALVIA azurea, Azure sage. Fall. Blue. Tall.

SALVIA pratensis, meadow sage. Summer. Blue. Low.

*SAPONARIA ocymoides, Rock Soapwort. Summer. Pink. Low.

*SEDUM acre, Golden Moss. Summer. Yellow. Low.

*SEDUM spectabile, showy stonecrop. Late summer. Rose. Medium.

*SEDUM totonigerum, running stonecrop. Summer. Lavender, pink. Low.

*SEDUM Wallichianum. Summer. Yellow. Low.

SENECIO clivorum, Groundsel. All summer. Orange yellow. Medium.

STOKESIA cyanea, Stokesia. Summer. White and blue. Medium.

*TEUCREUM chamaedrys, Chamaedrys germander. Summer. Lavender. Low.

THALICTRUM adiantifolium, Maiden hair. Spring. White and yellow. Tall.

THERMOPSIS carolinianum, Thermopsis. Summer. Yellow. Tall.

*TUNICA saxifrage tunic flower. All summer. Pale pink. Low.

*THYMUS citriodorus, Thyme. Early summer. Rose purple. Low.

*VERONICA rupestris, Rock speedwell. Early summer. Blue. Low.

VERONICA spicata, Spike Speedwell. Early summer. Violet. Blue. Medium.

VERONICA subsessilis longifolia, Clump speedwell. Summer. Blue. Tall.

*VIOLA cornuta, tufted pansy. Spring. White, blue. Low.

YUCCA filamentosa, Common Yucca. Fall. White. Tall.



A pleasant vista such as this can be made on any small plot. You note it serves the double purpose of screen and flower garden. Hicks planting for Mr. Charles Voight, Hicksville, L. I.



HOME ORCHARDS

EVERY suburban home should have a home orchard. Your land whether it is a fifty foot lot or larger, will produce fruit if you let it. We will help you succeed. Fruit trees are used also for ornamental purposes because you know, they are the most beautiful of flowering trees. We have listed only those varieties which we think are best to serve your purpose.

APPLES

Space twenty-five apart. Like decaying matter as manure, leaves, grass, lime, bone-meal, wood-ashes.
 2 years. \$1.25 each. Ten, \$10.00.
 Baldwin. Red.
 Delicious. Red.
 Duchess. Yellow striped with red.
 Gravenstein. Striped.
 McIntosh. Dark Red.
 Norther Spy. Red.
 Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow.
 Staymans Winesap. Red.
 Wealthy. Dark Red.
 Yellow Transparent. Pale Yellow.

DWARF APPLES

Space twelve feet apart.
 2 years. \$1.00 each, Ten \$9.00.
 Baldwin. Red. Winter.
 Delicious. Red. Winter.
 Gravenstein. Striped. Autumn.
 McIntosh. Dark Red. Autumn.
 Norther Spy. Striped Red. Winter.
 Red Astrachan. Crimson. Summer.
 Greening. Greenish yellow. Winter.
 Spitzemberg. Red. Winter.
 Stayman's Winesap. Bright red. Winter.
 Wealthy. Dark Red. Autumn.
 Yellow Transparent. Pale Yellow. Summer.
 York Imperial. Yellow. Winter.

CRAB APPLES

2 yrs. \$1.25 each. Ten \$10.00.
 Transcendent. Yellow. Red stripes

PEARS

Easy to grow. Space twenty feet apart.
 2 years. Each \$1.50. Ten \$12.50.
 Bartlett. Yellow. August. September.
 Beurre Bosc. Russet. Large. October November.
 Clapp's Favorite. Yellow. August.
 Keiffer. Yellow. Coarse. November. December.
 Seckel. Small Brown. Juicy. October.
 Sheldon. Large Russet. Coarse. October.

PEACHES

Only requires a 10' x 10' space. Bear eighteen months after planting. Fertilize with wood ashes or potash.
 Four to five feet. 75c Each. Ten \$6.00.
 Belle of Georgia. White. August.
 Carman. White. July
 Crawford Early. Yellow. August.
 Crawford Late. Yellow. September.
 Elberta. Yellow. August.
 J. H. Hale. Yellow. August.
 Mr. Rose. White August.
 Old Nixon. White. September.
 Rochester. Yellow. August.
 Stump. White.

CHERRIES

Any open space will do for a cherry tree. Robins love cherries so you will have to devise means of getting the ripe fruit before they do.
 2 years. \$1.75 each. Ten \$15.00.
 Black Tartarian. Juicy. Purplish black.
 Gov. Wood. Light yellow. Red cheek.
 Napoleon's Biggareau. Large. Pale yellow or red.
 Early Richmond. Dark red. Sour.
 Montmorency. Early. Red. Sour.
 English Morello. Late. Red. Acid.

PLUMS

Bear early, usually second summer. Fruit needs thinning. Japanese Plums especially vigorous but flavor not so good as European varieties.

2 years. \$1.50 each. Ten \$12.50.

Green Gage. Green. Sweet. August.

German Prune. Purple. Sweet.

*Red June. Early. Red and Yellow.

*Abundance. Bright cherry red. August.

*Burbank. Large. Yellow, red cheek.

*Wickson. Yellow. September.

*Japanese varieties.

QUINCES

Incomparable jelly. One to half dozen trees enough for family use. Allow ten feet of space.

Three to four feet. \$1.50 each.

Champion. Large.

GRAPES

Bear second season. Space six feet apart. Proper pruning necessary. Plant on arbor, trellis, garage.

2 years, 50c Each. Ten. \$4.00.

Niagara, white.

Concord. Black.

Delaware. Small red. Sweet.

RASPBERRIES

Plant 3 x 6 feet apart. Hoe up extra suckers leaving few stalks to each hill.

1 Year \$2.00 per ten. \$12.00 per 100.

Cuthbert. Large Red.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING OF FRUITS

Trees should be planted one or two inches deeper than they stood in nursery row. No deeper. Firm soil well around the roots. Good soil and drainage are essential. Of course, you would not expect to get luscious fruit without thorough

cultivation. This does not mean scraping the surface a half-inch deep. It does mean stirring the surface three inches deep once in ten days or after every shower. Have the soil so loose that when water is applied it immediately disappears.

PRUNING

Apples and Pears

Newly planted apple or pear trees should be pruned back to three or four branches, disposed equally about the body of the tree, with several inches between. Each branch can be allowed to carry three subdivisions. The Spring following cut back the previous year's growth to one foot, allowing each subdivision to carry two branches instead of three. Keep the tops open so that the sunlight reaches all parts. Fruit borne upon spurs of the previous year's growth only, these spurs appearing on wood one year or more of age.

Peach Trees

Peach trees should be cut back to a cane at transplanting. Four or five branches can be allowed to grow the first season. A general rule for the following years can be to shorten the annual growth one-half. Pruning may not be necessary when there has been a heavy crop or sparse rainfall; when the season's growth is under eight inches. Fruit borne on wood of last season's growth.

Watch the trunks of your peach trees for borers. There will be a mass of jelly and sawdust near the base which can be scraped off with a knife and the borer cut out. Borers in apples are also detected by the sawdust castings at the base.

Plums and Cherries

The above holds generally for plum and cherry. The habit of the plum and acid cherries to bear early and abundantly so

limits their annual growth that after the bearing age, little pruning is necessary, other than to remove dead or interfering limbs or head back an occasional strong shoot which may appear in the centre of the crown. Fruit borne on both year-old wood and spurs.

Dwarf Pears and Quinces

These require little or no pruning. Some of the branches can be removed if the growth becomes dense.

Raspberries and Blackberries

Bear their fruit on short shoots which arise from canes of the previous season's growth. While these shoots are usually axillary shoots, the fruits are always terminal.

Remove the dead canes every year. Pinch the terminal growth of new canes when they become four feet high. This will induce the formation of lateral shoots each of which can be pinched off when they have grown fourteen inches.

Grape Vines

Fruit borne on shoots of the season, which in turn usually arise from canes of the previous year's growth.

In pruning a separate trunk is trained for each wire. Six or eight buds are allowed to remain on each arm which produce fruiting branches. These arms are to be removed entirely the following Winter and replaced by the new fruiting canes which have grown from the spurs. Tie these canes to the wire and cut back to six or eight buds.

SPRAYING

We cannot go into this subject thoroughly owing to limited space. You cannot have a good fruit crop without proper spraying. Most concerns that sell spraying material issue

spray calendars which tell time, spray to use, and what you spray for. Any seed store will gladly give you one for the asking.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant three by six feet apart. Rampant growing. Hoe out extra shoots as weeds.

1 Year \$2.00 per Ten. \$12.00 per 100.

Early Harvest.

CURRANTS

Ten plants enough for small family. Plant five feet apart. White hellebore will kill the worms and scalecide the scale.

2 years. \$50 each. Ten \$4.00.

Fay's Prolific. Large. Red.

Cherry. Deep red.

GOOSEBERRIES

Close relative of currants. Both need about five feet space.

2 years. \$50 Each. Ten \$4.00.

Downing. Pale Green.

ASPARAGUS

100 plants makes good bed for average family. Plant one foot apart in rows four feet apart. Dig trench fifteen inches apart; put manure in bottom. Plant twelve inches below the surface and cover four inches deep. Hill up next year.

2 Years. \$4.00 per 100.

RHUBARB

Plant three feet apart.

35c each; Ten \$3.00.



Planting large white pines at Woodlawn Cemetery. Our large evergreens are just suited for such plantings and you can arrange for delivery and planting any time of the year.

LARGE TREE MOVING

OVER fifty years ago we began the moving of large trees and have moved many thousands of trees to the permanent satisfaction of owners.

Hicks tree moving inventions and skilled men are widely known and acknowledged. Perhaps most interesting to you is our knowledge of knowing what is worth the expense of moving.

Most places need large trees for beauty and shade. In your neighborhood there may be obtainable trees you need and desire. To arrange for moving trees it is best that we investigate the trees and situation.

The best way to develop your place is to come to the nursery, see the machines and methods, see what has been done in large tree moving in the vicinity, have a representative look over your needs and your region, prepare an estimate and order such part of the work as you think best. Many types of large trees can be moved with equal success at any time of the year.



Planting large Beech for Mr. Percy Pyne, Roslyn, L. I. In your vicinity there are probably large trees which you admire and picture as growing on your estate. Why not let Hicks advise the cost of moving?



Estate of Marshall Field, Huntington, L. I. The two large Lindens 70 ft. high near house were planted two years ago and are the result of the efficiency of our tree-moving department.



Hicks method of moving large evergreens. For result see white pines, moved from our nurseries, at Church of the Advent, Westbury, L. I.



Large elm being moved for Mr. Howard W. Maxwell, Glen Cove, L. I. Ferruccio Vitale, Landscape Architect. The tree is 29 inches in diameter, 70 feet high and 80 feet spread, yet our men and apparatus handle it with ease. The insert shows how all the roots are saved by carefully picking out, tying in bundles and wrapping in straw. The bundles of roots are then wrapped around the center ball of earth and covered with canvas to prevent drying out.

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